

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 9.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1892.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

## CAUCUS TICKET WINS

REGULAR NOMINEES GET ALL THE TOWN OFFICES.

A Big Vote Polled in Rhinelander and the Usual Amount of Hustling Done—The Vote in Detail.

Tuesday's election was hardly what could be called an exciting one, although the usual amount of interest was shown by the regular "workers." Over 1,000 votes polled in Rhinelander at a spring election is something of an indication as to the town's growth. Fully 300 legal voters did not attend election at all, as the polls were closed during the noon hour and many did not take interest enough in the town election to lose part of a day's work to vote. The weather was the usual dose for election day. It rained and snowed alternately and was about as disagreeable a day as could well be imagined. There was not a disturbance of any kind to mar the serenity of the occasion and the number of intoxicated men on the street was surprisingly small for election day. Not an arrest was made.

The outcome was only interesting on four of the offices. The regular caucus nominees had a big advantage but worked every possible string to aid themselves. Hiller ran ahead, as was expected. The fight was between Wilson and Stumpner. A strong combination was brought out to defeat Wilson but it was in vain. Nominees ran well, and had a big lot of workers but in each case the independent candidates made it exceedingly interesting. The side board fight was a hot one, and had but one independent been in the field he would have stood a good show. Perry Clark ran well for assessor and Willis Jewell surprised a good many by running well up to Sutton for treasurer. The road overseer contest was in doubt. Johnson got a big lift from his fellow countryman, but O'Donnell had too strong a lead to be overtaken. The balloting was rapid during the early hours and at noon over a thousand votes were cast. Following is a detailed statement of the vote:

Whole number of votes cast, 1033.  
Associate Justice, J. B. Winslow, 232  
Chairman—A. W. Brown, 1028  
Supervisors—Chas. Wilson, 545  
John E. Hilber, 666  
Geo. W. Beers, 373  
L. Stumpner, 429  
Clerk—W. W. Carr, 1029  
Treasurer—A. D. Sutton, 632  
Willis Jewell, 401  
Assessor—J. T. Hagan, 588  
A. P. Clark, 437  
Road Overseer—Geo. O'Donnell, 591  
Ed. Johnson, 434  
Justice of the Peace—D. E. Briggs, 1025  
Constable—T. McDermott, Jr., 1023

### THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY.

AT EAGLE RIVER  
The day was marked by a red-hot contest for chairman and nearly all the offices. McIntyre received a majority of two, and was declared elected, but according to reports from there, it is likely that the election will be contested. It is said that two ballots were thrown out by the inspector of election, which if counted, would have made the vote a tie. As McIntyre is in possession of the office, it is likely that he will serve for some time as the proceedings to oust a chairman are at best slow. No authentic information that the vote will be contested has been received here, although a couple of citizens who came down from there yesterday said the feeling was rather warm and a legal fight was probable. The election of Alex. Higgins will please his friends here. Mike Holland, as usual, got what he was after. The full vote, furnished the New North by Geo O'Connor, is as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 454.  
Chairman—F. W. McIntyre, 228  
L. J. Cook, 226  
Supervisors—M. Holland, 258  
H. Howlet, 216  
Wm. Pershon, 424  
Clerk—Alex. Higgins, 230  
Henry O'Connor, 222  
Treasurer—T. B. Walsh, 418  
Assessor—W. A. Bradford, 452  
Ed. Brazell, 1  
Justice—Jas. Overholzer, 2 yrs., 226  
A. F. Howard, 2 yrs., 270  
A. G. Richardson, 251  
D. Graham, 1 yr., 442  
Constable—Wm. Roderick, 85  
A. Bouger, 170  
B. Minton, 387  
A. Wright, 448  
J. Croser, 258  
Road Commissioner, Dist. No. 1—  
Bat O'Day, 277  
F. Stein, 173

Road Commissioner, Dist. No. 2—  
P. Carrigan, 439  
Scattering, 4  
AT MINOCQUA

A big surprise was in store for the regular ticket. M. F. Doyle came out as an independent candidate on Saturday, and was elected without much difficulty. His opponent, Mercer, got a small majority in Minocqua, but could not offset the vote of Manitowish and Woydruff. Doyle is one of the leading men of his town, and will make a good man for chairman. He is a business man there, a good sized tax-payer and is interested that municipal affairs run economically. He will give his town good service on the county board. The ticket as elected is as follows:

Chairman—M. F. Doyle.  
Supervisors—Frank Markee, Frank Rogers.  
Town Clerk—Geo. Reed.  
Town Treasurer—P. J. O'Malley.  
Assessors—J. W. Sullivan, Lon Winslow, T. D. Fay.  
Justices—N. J. Mehlies, Jo. McIlree.  
Constables—J. Smeaton, J. C. Fay, Thos. Melady, Archie McLaren.  
Overseer of Highways—Eli O'Bray.

AT HAZELBURST  
One hundred and twenty-one votes were cast for the regular nominated ticket, there being no opposition. C. C. Yawkey returns as chairman.  
"Cold Day" Company.  
Manager P. D. Fisher of the laughing farce comedy, "A Cold Day," has just returned to New York from an extensive European tour in search of novelties for his coming season which opens the latter part of this month. Mr. Fisher succeeded in getting the very best people in their line to be had in the foreign market. "A Cold Day" has for the past few seasons been entirely under Mr. Fisher's ownership and he has built it up to its present high standard of excellence and made it one of the best drawing attractions on the road. This season he will not alone "keep up with the procession," but promises to head them off with the strong company he has succeeded in gathering together. The play has been re-arranged for new music, business, and a great array of refined specialties will eclipse anything of its kind on the road.—New York Sun, June 9, '91. Will be at the Grand Opera House, Rhinelander, Thursday evening April 14.

### Death of Geo. Gray.

After years of suffering and constant battle with disease, Geo. Gray is at rest. He died last evening at Dr. H. C. Kiehl's office, quite suddenly and unexpectedly, although for several weeks he has been very low. A severe case of grip aggravated by a hard cold contracted in the woods last winter, finally prostrated him. Muscular rheumatism set in a few weeks ago, and with his long standing malady, kidney trouble, he sunk rapidly.

Mr. Gray was a brother-in-law of Irvin Gray, and leaves a young son in care of the latter. The remains go tonight to Ogdensburg for burial. They will be accompanied by Irvin Gray, and Rev. D. C. Savage who is an old acquaintance of the deceased.

### New Hotel Firm.

Charles Chafee has sold a half interest in the Rapids House to S. H. Ashton, who goes in as partner to-day. The new firm is a good one for the business, and the Rapids will no doubt retain its popularity without difficulty. Charley Chafee's record is made and it isn't necessary to say that he understands his business. Harry Ashton should make a good hotel man. He is prompt, reliable, accommodating and a hard worker.

### Dedictory Services.

The New Baptist Church will be dedicated next Sunday, by both morning and evening services. In the morning the sermon will be delivered by Rev. W. E. White, of the Tabernacle, Milwaukee. He will be assisted by State Baptist Secretary, Dr. Hattenman and all the local clergymen. The singing will be a feature of the morning ceremonies and will be the combined efforts of all the choirs in the city. In the evening Union services will be held.

### Steam Laundry Change.

D. L. Jenkinson has disposed of the laundry to Wilcox, one of the original owners, and George Smith. They will begin Monday with a new force and propose doing strictly first-class work. They will try to handle all the laundry work of town.

## THE CALL OF COURT

IT WILL ECHO THRO' THE COURT HOUSE NEXT MONDAY.

A Long List of Cases on the Calendar—Ten Criminals and a Score of Civil Suits—A Long Term.

The spring term of court for Oneida county will convene at the Court House in this city next Monday. The occasion will mark the first introduction of Judge Bardeen in that capacity, and we bespeak for him a warm and hearty welcome from the bar and citizens generally. The indications are that a term of at least two weeks duration will be held, but the postponement and settlement of cases may shorten it somewhat. The criminal calendar will take the larger part of a week, if all cases are tried. The dam case promises to prove of considerable interest, but it is understood that an effort will be made by the defendants to have it put over the term. Following is a complete list of all cases on the calendar, which will be issued to-morrow:

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.  
State vs Robt. Thomas and others. Breaking a dam.  
State vs Nellie Crabb and French Johnnie. Keeping a bagnio.  
State vs Conn & Chafee. Violation of an ordinance.  
State vs Elmer Smith. Assault with intent to kill.  
State vs Chas. Felton. Assault with intent to do great bodily harm.  
State vs George Taylor, Thos. Hickey and others. Keeping a bagnio.  
State vs Chas. McCormick. Forgery.  
State vs James Mack. Larceny.  
State vs Ed. Estes. Larceny.  
State vs Frank Gray. Larceny.

CIVIL JURY CALENDAR.  
A. L. Deane vs. Town of Pelican. 2d trial.  
Marilla Tambling vs. M. Richmond.  
James P. Guild vs. D. Sullivan.  
G. W. Spaulding vs. W. H. Stubbings et al.  
Geo. Dill vs. A. L. Cochrane, et al.  
W. M. Hoyt Co. vs. W. H. Stubbings et al.  
S. B. Foote, et al vs. W. H. Stubbings, et al.  
O. Marmet, et al vs. W. H. Stubbings, et al.  
Edward Mahler, et al vs. W. H. Stubbings, et al.  
Hibbard, Spencer Bartlett & Co. vs. W. H. Stubbings, et al.  
Underwood Lumber Co. vs. W. H. Stubbings, et al.  
Town of Eagle River vs. Brown & Robbins.  
A. J. McKannon vs. J. A. Cushman.  
M. Richmond vs. James Cagner.  
E. D. Brown vs. L. S. Cohn and D. Finn.  
L. S. Cohn vs. Kate Pier.  
James Murphy et al vs. Champagne Lumber Co.

COURT CASES.  
George Werner vs. George O'Connor.  
W. A. Scott, et al vs. Town of Eagle River et al.  
G. C. Hixon et al vs. Town of Eagle River et al.  
A Jackson et al vs. Town of Eagle River et al.  
Merrill Lumber Co et al vs. Town of Eagle River et al.  
C. L. Perry vs. Joseph Loomis.  
Mike Holland vs. William Murphy.

COUNTY CONVENTION CALL.  
At the court house in Rhinelander upon April 19, 1892, at 4 p. m. a Republican County Convention is hereby called to select 2 delegates to attend the Republican State Convention at Milwaukee, upon May 5 next. The local town committees are requested to give due notice of this call to their constituents. The several towns are entitled to 1 delegate for each 50 votes, or fraction thereof, cast for Gov. Hoard in 1890. Pelican will send 8 delegates, Eagle River 4, Hazelhurst 2 and Minocqua 2.

By order of Com.  
W. L. BEERS, Chairman.

Punctual Pupils.  
The following are the names of High School pupils who were neither absent nor tardy: Fall Term: Ernest Micklejohn, George Reed, Reggie Annis, Ray Godbold, Will Ashton, Robert Schell. Winter Term: Ernest Micklejohn, George Reed, Chester Pingry, Mac Chambers, Riley Horr, Will Morrison. Habits of order and punctuality are so essential in practical life that parents and others interested in the schools should encourage the pupils to make the formation of these a part of their school training.

Fresh Vegetables at Reed's.

Ben Sweet was in this city Tuesday. J. B. Schell is at Phillips on business.

Knights of Labor ball Friday evening.

The sowing season begins in about two weeks.

W. E. Brown was at Antigo Monday on business.

J. W. McCormick was at Woodruff yesterday on legal business.

J. N. Richmond was down from Eagle River yesterday.

E. N. Mellor and A. B. Millard, of Antigo, are in the city to-day.

Mrs. Fred Coon is visiting relatives at Berlin and other southerly cities.

Frank Davis will run the band saw daytimes in Steven's mill this summer.

Misses Markham and Crowe are spending the vacation at their homes in Winneconne.

E. J. Glendenning, of Woodruff, was down to the county seat on business Tuesday.

Remember the party to be given by the local lodge Sons of Veterans, on Easter, the 18th inst.

Geo. M. Weaver, auditor of the U. S. Express Co., was in the city yesterday transacting business.

Mason Miller, who has been cooking for Paul Lux this season, has gone to Woodboro to run the shingle mill.

A little son is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kleth. He has engaged quarters for a number of years.

Thomas Hunter, formerly of this place, now a resident of Glen Flora, Wis., buried his wife there this week.

G. Christofferson has closed out his business at Stevens Point and moved his family here to remain permanently.

Ernest Kuehl has gone to Milwaukee after another car load of new milk cows. They will arrive here Tuesday.

Next Thursday evening the "Cold Day" company shows in the Grand Opera House. Seats at Jenkinson's jewelry store.

Next Wednesday afternoon, April 13, St. Augustine Guild will meet at the residence of Mrs. Kuehl's—at special meeting.

The New County Board will be the same as last year, with the exception of Minocqua, where Doyle succeeds Sullivan.

N. A. Coleman, F. W. McIntyre and D. Graham were among the Eagle River citizens who visited the county seat last week.

Geo. Clayton returned from Wausau Wednesday. He came within eight votes of being elected in a strong democratic ward.

Wednesday evening, Apr. 20, Mr. Jenner will hold Episcopal services in the Baptist church. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

James Miller and family left for Oregon Monday where he goes into the lumber business with a brother, who is established there.

The band made their customary serenade to successful candidates last evening. John Hilber gave his friend a big lunch in honor of the occasion.

Paul Browne's newly papered office is the equal of any in this section. The paper was furnished by J. J. Reardon & Co. and put on by N. T. Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Schell gave a pleasant birthday party at their home last week in honor of Miss Griswold. A souvenir spoon, a gift of the teachers, was presented to Miss Griswold.

L. Horr desires to have all who are now having away ashes and chip dirt, understand that they can put it on his lots north of George O'Donnell's barn. The descriptions are lot eleven and twelve in block twelve.

Matt Hogan, of Hurley, comes today to take charge of the Western Union Telegraph Company office here in place of Harry Ashton, resigned. Mr. Hogan is highly spoken of and will no doubt give satisfaction here.

J. N. Cotter, of Merrill, was in town Monday, and incidentally only—discussed the political situation with local democratic leaders. He says that his party's candidate for the assembly must come from Rhinelander, and his choice is between John Barnes and Chas. Chafee.

## TOWN MEETIN' DOIN'S

A FULL REPORT OF THE ANNUAL ACTION ON TOWN MATTERS.

Some Things of Interest to Anyone who Desires to Keep Posted on the Past and Proposed Expenditures.

The annual meeting of the voters of the town of Pelican was called to order by Chairman Brown at 1 o'clock Tuesday. The first order of business was reading of the town officers' reports as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.  
RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand at settlement of '91 \$2178.17  
County order at settlement of '91 3450.08  
Pine River Judgment, 103.86  
Cash by Co. Treasurer, school, town credit and damage, 9176.87  
Cash by E. L. Dimick (school land timber), 200.00  
Cash by state treasurer (high school), 307.70  
Cash by E. B. Sanders (school lands), 6851.35  
County Order, 2230.76  
Fire hydrant acct., 99.35  
Old Water Works, 425.00  
Insurance Percentage, 516.80  
Licenses and fines, 7019.27  
Tax roll of 1891, 50839.39  
Total, \$83,428.40

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bridge bond No. 2, 2,000.00  
Bridge coupon No. 7 and 8, 280.00  
School library orders, 72.69  
Fire hydrant, 3564.32  
Road orders, 9,210.77  
Electric light, 2,139.50  
Panper, 3,263.22  
School orders, 31,433.26  
General orders, 13,057.99  
State and county taxes paid, 21,719.74  
Cash on hand, 5,929.25  
Total, \$83,428.40

Cash on hand, 5,929.25  
County order due Jan. 1, '92 9,080.76  
Eagle River order, 1,000.00  
Total, \$16,010.00

A. D. Sutton,  
Town Treasurer.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Amt. paid out for labor and stone, 6,743.98  
Rec'd for poll tax, 18.00  
Rec'd for stone, 360.00  
Total, 373.78

Balance, \$6365.20  
GEORGE O'DONNELL,  
Road Overseer.

REPORT OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Total No. of alarms answered, 8  
" " members attending, 278  
Average attendance at fires, 34  
Cost of Alarms, \$708.50  
Average cost of alarms, 88.56  
Number of drills, 13  
" of attendance at drills, 395  
Average, 30  
Cost of drills, 613.30  
Average cost of drills, 47.24  
Total expenses of department, \$1,322.00  
J. H. SCHROEDER, Chief.

SEPT. CEMETERY REPORT.

Amt. rec'd from sale of lots, 130.00  
On hand at last report, 28.00  
Total, \$158.00  
W. L. BEERS, Supt.

No appropriation for cemetery purposes was called for, as the superintendent considers it unnecessary until next year.

REPORT OF TOWN CLERK.

Report of orders drawn from April 14th, '91 to April 4, '92 inclusive:  
Road Fund, 9,267.02  
Panper, 3,163.75  
Electric light, 2,355.50  
Fire hydrant, 3,564.32  
General, 1,290.80  
Of this amount \$3,364.20 was expended for the fire department for hose, practice, repairing carts, etc., and for salary of chief; \$1,837.00 was expended for police department, and 1,003.59 was expended for the fire alarm system.

Total amount of all orders issued as aforesaid, \$31,341.39.  
W. W. Carr, Clerk.

REPORT OF SCHOOL BOARD SECRETARY.

Amt of cash in treasury June 30, 1890, \$2,185.12  
Rec'd from town school levy 15,070.00  
" " state school fund, 610.61  
" " all other sources, 3,002.10  
Total rec'd for year ending June 30, '91, 22,667.83  
During the year commencing July 1 1890 and ending June 30, '91, the following sums were disbursed:  
Teachers' Wages, \$5,447.50  
Building and repairing school houses, 9,100.00  
School Furniture, 701.27  
" apparatus, 363.90  
Old indebtedness, 3456.01  
For all other purposes, 1380.68  
Cash on hand June 30, '91, 1618.47  
Total, 22,667.83

1 further report that the following is a statement of the indebtedness of the school district at this date, which is all payable this year:

Outstanding school orders, \$748.32  
Contracts with teachers and janitors and for fuel, unpaid to close at present year, 3280.00  
Total, 4028.32  
Cash in treasury to meet same 1,002.28

Deficiency at close of year, 3,026.04  
To meet this the board has county orders to the amount of \$2,000, due Jan. 1, '93. If these could be disposed of at their face value, which is not probable, then there will be at the close of the year a net deficiency of 1026.04, in addition to necessary incidental expenses. The deficiency is caused solely by the act of the town clerk in not putting into the tax roll the amount voted at the previous meeting.

[The act of the clerk in refusing to put in full amount of school levy was done by the clerk, under instruction of the town board. The facts relative to the matter are still fresh in the reader's mind.—Editor.]

By reason of failure of school board to receive full amount of levy voted it will be necessary for it to borrow sufficient funds to pay the unearned contracts, made with the teachers and others to carry on the schools to the end of the year, and to include such amount in the estimates for the ensuing year.

The following is a statement of the amounts owing to the trust funds of the state by the school district, which falls due in installments as follows:

Feb. 1, '93, \$1900.00  
" " " 1750.00  
" " " 900.00  
" " " 900.00  
" " " 750.00  
" " " 750.00  
" " " 750.00  
" " " 300.00

SAM. S. MILLER, Sec.

On motion the various reports as read were adopted.

The following appropriations, recommended by the school board were voted:

Teachers' and janitors' wages 10250.00  
Building and repairs of school houses, 1500.00  
School furniture, 550.00  
Incidentals, 1200.00  
Deficiency per school report, 1000.00

Total, \$15,000.00

The following appropriations, recommended by the town board were voted:

Water works, 4500.00  
Electric lights, 3000.00  
Bridge bonds and interests, 2140.00  
Police fund, 2000.00  
General fund, 2000.00  
Fire department, 1500.00  
Road fund, 2000.00

Total, 17,140.00

A resolution was adopted under provisions of statute, giving the town board all the power and privileges of a village board.

A resolution to bridge the Wisconsin river near Conro's mill was laid on the table.

A resolution was passed authorizing the town board to employ at a cost of \$500 a competent engineer to make a survey and recommendations in regard to a system of sewerage for the village.

A resolution instructing the board to pass an ordinance against allowing cattle to run at large was passed with a whoop.

The town board were instructed to levy the mill and road tax in such a manner that the entire amount to be raised for road purposes should not exceed \$7,000, and a resolution was also passed authorizing the board to let all highway work, which amounts to over \$50 to the lowest bidder.

Supper.

Following is the menu for the supper given at the Congregational Church Parlors April 13:

Scalloped Eggs, Cream Potatoes, Stuffed Eggs,  
Pickles, Cold Meat, Jelly,  
Graham, Bread, White,  
White Cake, Fig Cake,  
Orange Sherbet, Coffee.  
Price 25 cents.

Now is the Time

For Ice Cream and we are serving it at both our Ice Cream Parlors, and also have it for sale in any quantity or will make to order for private parties, socials, etc. The quality as usual will be unexcelled.

R. REED,  
AND R. REED & SON.

Millinery Opening.

Mrs. Perry's millinery parlors will be open with a fine stock of spring goods, on Wednesday and Thursday, April 12 and 13. All ladies are invited.

## NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.  
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

NEW YORK is the leading Irish city in the world in point of population. Dublin contains 254,000 human souls, and New York claims to have 300,000 Irish citizens.

A project for the settlement of 500 Russo-Hebrew families in Winnipeg has been brought before the London Russo-Hebrew committee. It provides for a combination of railroad work with farming.

The fact that Nebraska now has 5,400 miles of railway, or within 900 of the mileage of all New England, leads the Boston Globe to remark that the once great American desert seems to be moving to the other side of the map.

It is proposed by the World's fair management that October 12 next be observed as a general holiday in honor of Columbus and that the discovery of America be celebrated in all the schools. A committee of state superintendents has been appointed to further the movement.

In Peru, the cotton plant rises to the distinction of a tree, instead of the comparatively diminutive shrub which grows in this country. The tree commences bearing when it is two years old, and it continues to bear every year for forty or fifty years.

At the present time the whole number of double stars known and recorded by astronomers is something over 10,000; far exceeding the total number of stars visible to the naked eye in the entire firmament (about 6,000), and others are being frequently discovered by the great telescopes now in existence.

BLINDNESS reaches the highest point in civilized lands (210 persons to 100,000 of population) among the Spaniards, who are brunettes, while it is much smaller in Sweden (91 per 100,000, or less than half), the land of blondes. The United States has the lowest ratio of blind population in the world. Egypt has the highest.

An unpleasant note of preparation for the World's fair comes from Chicago. Nearly one hundred of the local express companies have held a meeting and "all present enthusiastically supported the movement" to charge fifty cents for carting a trunk hereafter instead of the old price, twenty-five cents. The new rate goes into effect at once.

Of the thirteen trees planted by Alexander Hamilton a hundred years ago, one for each of the original thirteen states, the tree representing New York is now the tallest and the one representing Rhode Island the smallest. The trees Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were shattered by lightning during the war, but are in good condition now.

BARON VON FLEISCH, of Vienna, has sold his famous collection of butterflies to Lord Rothschild, of London, for \$25,000. The baron, who is now seventy-eight years of age, believed that he was too old to care for his collection properly. It is said that Lord Rothschild intends to leave his collection, now the finest in the world, to the British museum when he dies.

KING LEOPOLD, of Belgium, is a remarkable man. While all the other monarchs of Europe are struggling desperately against the encroachments of the people upon the royal prerogatives, Leopold proposes to share the responsibilities of government with his subjects. He asks for a law which shall authorize him to consult with the electors in certain cases, and so obtain the views of the people at large.

The great high bridge of the Southern Pacific railroad over the Pecos river, just west of Shumla, Tex., has attracted the attention of engineers, because it is the third highest bridge in the world and is by several feet the highest in the United States, being twenty-six feet higher than the great viaduct on the New York, Lake Erie & Western railway. The Pecos bridge is 2,180 feet in length and 328 feet above the surface of the stream.

A GENIUS in Syria named Mousa Rhoouri has discovered the secret by which the silk worm makes silk. He can make the silk by machinery, without the aid of the silk worm. In this way the cost of making silk can be reduced one-half. A manufacturer is to be started in Georgia soon by a Syrian colony. To manufacture silk in this way a large tract of land has been secured on which to plant mulberries, and the emigrants expect soon to make their fortunes.

The report of exports from Ichang, a large city in China, contains an item of 15,000 pounds of tiger bones, valued at \$3,000. Only a Chinese would think of putting tiger bones to any other use than that of fertilizer, but in China tiger bones are used as a medicine. They impart to the invalid some of the tiger's strength. Another item is 9,000 pounds of old deer horns, worth \$1,700—another medicinal agency with whose peculiar properties western medical science is not yet acquainted.

The last census shows, among other surprising things, that there are more than half a million almond trees actually bearing in the United States; that there are hundreds of thousands of bearing coconut trees, and that there are more than a quarter of a million olive trees, producing fruit equal to the best Mediterranean varieties. There are more than half a million bearing banana plants, 200,000 bearing lemon trees, 4,000,000 orange trees, and 21,000,000 pineapples. The value of tropical and semi-tropical fruits grown under the American flag is nearly twenty million dollars.

## WIND'S AWFUL WORK.

A Cyclone Vents Its Fury Upon Kansas Towns.

Over a Score of Persons Killed and Much Property Destroyed—Other Northwestern States Visited—Lives Lost in Chicago.

IN KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 2.—A tornado of mad destructiveness swept over Kansas Thursday night. Butler county seems to have been the scene of the greatest havoc. The town of Towanda was entirely wiped off the face of the earth and Augusta, a few miles distant, was buffeted out of all semblance to its former self.

Towanda is a village of 300 inhabitants, situated 10 miles west of Eldorado. The storm laid the whole town flat with the earth and left not a single house standing. Of the eighty families composing the population there is not one that is not either mourning for a dead or dying member or sorrowing with the suffering. The killed are:

James Bailey, John Blake, Herschel Cunniff, William Bailey, Dr. D. D. Godfrey, infant child of John Blake.

Those fatally wounded are: Little girl blown from second story of hotel, a distance of 350 feet, badly crushed; Mrs. G. A. Robbins, skull fractured by flying timber; Elmer Bain, internally injured; Mrs. Walter Moore, side crushed; Alice Thornton; George Cornelius and wife, badly crushed.

At Olathe, Kan., the general store of Mariner & Marvel was partially wrecked by the storm. Farmhouses and stables in the city were unroofed, but no one was injured.

At Ottawa, Kan., the tower of the water company's building was toppled over, roofs were carried away and sidewalks turned over. Trees were uprooted and much damage was done to orchards.

At Augusta (three were killed outright)—Harmon Haskins, James Barnes and a little child of Will Rhodes, who was blown out of his mother's arms and dashed against a brick wall. Rhodes himself is fatally injured, as is also the wife of Harmon Haskins. Fifteen others were hurt more or less seriously, according to present reports, but all wires are down and it is impossible to get any detailed account from other places.

Wellington and vicinity suffered considerably and several people were killed. William Little's house, south of Wellington, was blown to pieces and little and his four children were killed. Joe Walter's house was picked up and thirteen of the occupants were more or less injured. Sam Butterworth's house and its occupants were carried 300 yards in the air, and some of the family were badly hurt.

Specials from Hiawatha, Kan.: Seneca, Oneida, Horton, Lawrence, Holokow and Maryville, Mo., report great loss.

South Haven suffered severely from the storm both in the way of material damage and in the number of lives lost. The house of John Moorehouse was leveled to the ground and Moorehouse and one child was killed, other members of the family escaping. John Burmaster's house was crushed like an eggshell and the whole family was injured in an instant. They are John Burmaster, wife and three children. Mrs. Frank Shephard was killed by flying timbers. A score of other people were injured in the storm, but it is believed no more fatalities occurred.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 1.—As the telegraph service is being reestablished through the storm-swept district of Kansas many strange stories are being brought in about the freaks of the wind which caused so much devastation all over the western part of the state. The list of dead and injured is increased with every new report received and it is now estimated that the list of fatalities will reach sixty within the state border, while three are reported killed at Oklahoma.

The following is the estimate placed on the dead and wounded as near as it can be ascertained at this time: South Haven, eight dead and thirty-two injured; Wellington, four dead and twenty-three injured; on farms between these two towns, five dead and nine injured; Towanda, seventeen dead and forty-five wounded; Augusta, seven dead and nineteen injured; Homestead, five dead and seven injured; Strong City, two dead and eight wounded; Salina, fifteen injured, three fatally. These towns are the only ones from which anything like a definite report has been obtained, but from meager reports received the dead at other places will make up the estimate of sixty, as stated above.

SALINA, Kan., April 4.—Reports from various parts of the country bring news of great disaster caused by the storm Thursday night. The little village of Vine Creek was wiped out. At Smolar ever house is demolished and one child reported killed. Oakville, a small village, is blown away and not a house left standing. Several were injured there but not seriously.

IN TEXAS.

SANTA ANNA, Tex., April 2.—Friday night a cyclone passed over this (Columbia) county. In this city many houses were demolished. A boy was killed and eleven inmates of the residence of Mr. Bass were injured. At Bangs four persons were killed. Wires are prostrated, and it is impossible to obtain details.

IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., April 2.—Friday afternoon at Norfolk the Episcopal church was entirely destroyed. The Congregational church was unroofed and its steeple and bell carried away. Wheaton's planing mill was partly wrecked and fifteen houses and barns were demolished. The cyclone swept a track through the city three blocks wide and ten blocks in length. The little daughter of Mike Veir and a child of John Palmer were seriously injured by falling debris.

OMAHA, Neb., April 4.—Thirty of the best residences in the town were completely destroyed by Thursday night's cyclone. Almost every house in the north and west part of the town is more or less damaged, and almost every

store in the business portion sustained some injury. The damages are \$100,000 and probably more. There was not any tornado insurance.

IN ILLINOIS.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 2.—This city was visited by a terrific cyclone Friday afternoon, the results of which have been most disastrous. In the city signs, awnings, show cases and a large number of plate glass windows in the stores were demolished. In the country adjacent the destruction seems to have been even more widespread.

IN WISCONSIN.

BELOIT, Wis., April 2.—A fierce wind-storm swept over the city about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, doing great damage. Several houses were torn down. A barn was blown to pieces and sheds were wrecked and chimneys and smokestacks were demolished.

IN IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 2.—The wind-storm, which is subsiding, has been one of the worst for many years. The aggregate damage done to buildings in this city will be more than \$100,000. Scores of buildings were partially and some wholly unroofed. The roof on one side of the federal building was ripped off.

At the state house a large section of slate roofing was torn up and scattered in the street. Seven residences, so far as reported, were blown down entirely. Several persons were blown down in the streets, and buggies and wagons, unless very heavy, were swept before the wind like so much straw.

Reports received here from different parts of central Iowa say that the damage throughout the country is large. Thousands of tons of hay still in the stack has been scattered, trees have been broken down or damaged and barns and houses unroofed.

IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A fury of ruin and wind swept across Chicago Friday evening. At 14 and 16 Pearce street, on the west side and close to the river, a tall brick building stood in the open, with little cottages clustered all about it.

The seven-story giant, rising in the midst of the squat frame buildings, was battered by the full force of the hurricane that caught the falling sheets of water and tore them into shreds. It was an unfinished structure, and the terrific gusts of wind pushed into the open windows and actually tore the great walls apart. The building fell. Great masses of brick crashed upon the houses all about and ground them to pieces, bringing death and ruin to a half dozen families. At least ten people are known to have been killed. Eighteen were injured, eight of them fatally. All night busy workers toiled at the heaps of debris, clearing away wreckage and recovering the victims.

Those known to have been killed are: Mrs. Eliza Allen, Samuel Eirsdale, of Joliet, Ill.; Mrs. J. L. Gowan, William Gowan, 3 years of age; Mary Gowan, 4 years of age; Alice Hallett, 8 years of age; David Hallett, Edward Mott, 2 years of age; Horace Mott, 6 years of age, and Miss Mary Walsh, of Joliet, Ill.

In other parts of the city the wind blew to pieces several houses and barns. A number of persons were injured, but no further loss of life is reported. Four men in an unfinished house at Grand Crossing, which the wind demolished, were seriously hurt. In Woodlawn a frame building in course of construction was blown down. Three men were injured, one fatally, having his back broken.

### HEMMED IN BY FIRE.

Fatal Blaze on the Steamer Golden Rule at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—At five o'clock Wednesday evening a fire broke out on the steamer Golden Rule, lying at the foot of Main street. The Golden Rule was hooked to leave at 5 o'clock for New Orleans, and had fifty or more passengers on board. A panic ensued and a dozen or more jumped into the river. Thus far five lives are known to have been lost. These are: Miss Nellie Maloney; Frank Reilly, second mate; Jim Madison, mate; Nat Homer, white deck hand, and an unknown woman. The boat was valued at \$35,000 and the cargo at \$50,000.

The Losses of \$1,000,000.

RANCHO, April 4.—The damage caused by the three fires that have occurred at Mandalay the past few days amounts to \$1,000,000. Another fire broke out to-day between the Zaygoe bazaar in that city and the river bank, and is still burning. The frequency of the fires gives strong confirmation of the belief entertained in many quarters that they are of incendiary origin.

### Safe Blowers at Quincy.

QUINCY, Ill., April 4.—The jewelry store of M. Huffman was entered by burglars Friday night and looted of diamonds, watches and other valuables to the amount of \$15,000. The entire detective force of this city is at work on the case and experts have been sent for from Chicago and St. Louis. The work was done by expert safe blowers.

### Gave Her \$7,500.

TRENTON, N. J., April 2.—The jury in the case of Abbie Van Doven in the suit against the Philadelphia & Reading railroad for \$50,000 damages returned a verdict for \$7,500. Miss Van Doven was injured near Round Brook by being struck by a train at an unguarded crossing.

### Failures During the Week.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 218, as compared with totals of 221 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 243.

### New York Will Celebrate.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—A bill has passed the legislature providing for a celebration in New York city of the anniversary of the discovery of America, and designating October 12, 1892, as a legal holiday for the whole state.

### Fleet in Behring Sea.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The department of state is advised that at present there are seventy Canadian seal poachers in Behring sea, against fifty-one at this time last year.

## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Work of the National Lawmakers in Washington.

A Daily Summary of the Proceedings in the Senate and House—Bills Passed and New Measures Introduced.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Stewart gave notice that he would Monday next move to take up the senate bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver. In executive session the Liehring sea arbitration treaty was ratified. The credentials of Roger Q. Mills as senator from Texas were presented. Bills were favorably reported appropriating \$10,000 for a monument to John Ericsson, builder of the Monitor; \$20,000 for a statue of Robert Dale Owen, father of the Smithsonian institution, and \$15,000 to purchase a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, by G. W. F. Travis, to be placed in the capitol.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A bill was introduced in the senate yesterday to provide for the punishment of violation of treaty rights of aliens. Senator Stanford spoke in support of the bill introduced by him to determine the value of a legal tender dollar. The nomination of Frank L. Combs, of California, to be minister to Japan, was received from the president.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Morgan introduced resolutions directing the committee on finance to inquire into the causes of depression in agriculture and business, and the effect of the silver act of 1890. A bill was passed empowering the managers of the national soldiers' home to select their employees from among soldiers who served in the late war, instead of restricting them, as now, to the officers. The house bill authorizing the president in future to appoint army officers as Indian agents instead of civilians was passed.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—A number of petitions for closing the world's fair Sundays were presented in the senate yesterday. The Indian appropriation bill was considered. Adjourned to the 4th.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the house yesterday a bill was passed to establish a port of delivery at Des Moines, Ia. The pure food bill, and a bill to make oleomargarine manufactured in one state or territory for shipment into another subject to the laws and restrictions of the state and territory into which it is shipped were favorably reported. Mr. Dooliver (Ia.) spoke against the free wool bill and Messrs. Harter (O.) and McCleary (Ky.) spoke in its favor.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—In the house a bill was passed yesterday extending the privileges of immediate transportation to the city of Marquette, Mich. The free wool bill was further discussed.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The time was passed in the house yesterday in discussing the free wool bill.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In the house yesterday bills were reported providing for the local self government of the territory of Utah; for the election of judges pro tem in the territory of Oklahoma, and an urgency deficiency appropriation bill aggregating \$32,530. The free wool bill was further considered.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—In the house on Saturday a bill was reported as a substitute for the Hatch bill defining futures and options and imposing special taxes on dealers therein. The general discussion on the tariff bill came to an end. The contested election case of Noyes against Rockwell from the Twenty-eighth New York district was reported, with the recommendation that Rockwell, democrat, the sitting member, be unseated, and Noyes, republican, be given the seat.

### Death of a Jurist.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Charles D. Drake, ex-chief justice of the court of claims, was found dead in his bed at his residence in this city. His death was entirely unexpected, as Thursday night he attended prayer meeting at the Western Presbyterian church and took part as usual. Returning home he spent an hour or two with his family and retired in apparently good health. Judge Drake was 81 years old.

### Minneapolis Democrats.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 1.—The democrats in state convention in this city yesterday elected delegates to the national convention instructed to vote for Cleveland for president. The platform opposes protection, favors reform in the system of tariff duties, and demands free and unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold.

### Bribery Charges Fall Through.

COLUMBUS, O., April 1.—The house committee appointed to investigate the bribery charges against Representative Darghery, arising out of the United States senatorial election, has unanimously agreed to report exonerating the member.

### Ten Seamen Were Drowned.

LONDON, April 2.—The Norwegian steamer Louise, bound for the Lofoden islands, off the northwest coast of Norway, has been lost. Part of her crew have been landed near Bergen. Ten of those aboard of her were drowned.

### Oregon Prohibitionists.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 1.—The prohibitionists met in state convention in this city yesterday and nominated two congressmen, judge of supreme court, presidential electors and delegates to the national convention.

### Robbed a Mail Car.

WEEDS, Ala., April 1.—The passenger train for Atlanta was held up here by masked robbers, and the mail car rifled of all its registered letters. The letters contained over \$9,000.

### Against Sunday Papers.

CARLEISLE, Pa., April 1.—Chief Burgess issued a proclamation forbidding the sale or delivery of Sunday newspapers in this city under penalty of the law.

## MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Weed Ending April 4.

George N. Lester, attorney general of Georgia, died at Atlanta.

An international congress of socialists will be held in London June 7. The New York Grant monument, it is claimed, will be completed in 1893.

Carmen Rodriguez, a Mexican woman 150 years old, died at Tucson, A. T. By an act just passed in South Australia all hotels are to be altogether closed on Sundays.

The post office at La Grange, Ga., was entered by burglars and stamps to the value of \$1,000 were taken.

Burglars stole \$10,000 worth of Omaha-San Francisco tickets from the union depot at Omaha, Neb.

In a fire in the Bonsecours market in Montreal twenty-three firemen were nearly suffocated by smoke.

Walter Cook, a negro, was hanged at Fairburn, Ga., for the murder of Andrew Kaiser in October last.

The Sullivan boiler shops at Mansfield, O., were burned, the loss being \$10,000, with \$6,000 insurance.

By an incendiary fire A. Steffen & Son, of Davenport, Ia., lost goods amounting to \$25,000; fully insured.

William Denamoor, of East Liverpool, O., died at the age of 103. He served in the war of 1812 and in the Mexican war.

Charles D. Drake, aged 81 years, ex-chief justice of the court of claims, was found dead in his bed in Washington.

Near Huntington, W. Va., Allen Harrison shot and instantly killed Bettie Adams because she refused to marry him.

Unemployed workmen in London paraded under a black banner with the inscription: "We demand the right to work."

Downing's carriage works and the grain elevators of Phineas & Crouch at Erie, Pa., were burned, the loss being \$200,000.

A large paper mill at Dunbar, Scotland, was burned, the loss in buildings, stocks and machinery amounting to \$500,000.

Miss Mattie Mitchell got a verdict against the People's electric railway of Springfield, Ill., for \$4,083.33 for injuries received.

Thousands of window panes in residences and in store buildings at Burlington, Kan., were broken during a hailstorm.

Mayor Graves, of Fitchburg, Mass., has been prohibited from practicing law for one year because he obtained \$15 fraudulently.

Mrs. George P. Esby lost her life in a vain attempt to rescue her 6-year-old daughter from a burning building at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Sales of leaf tobacco at Danville, Va., during the month of March were 5,589,000 pounds, the largest sales ever made there in a single month.

Charles A. Wright, convicted of murder at Elizabeth, N. Y., has been sentenced to die in the electric chair in the week beginning May 16.

A lawyer's surety company has been formed in New York city with a capital of \$500,000. Its business is to furnish bonds as surety in law suits.

French troops captured the rebel forts at Yentise, in Tonquin, after hard fighting, during which three officers and seventeen privates were killed.

Miss Emma Fox shot and killed herself at Altoona, Pa., because Miss Birdie Boate with whom she had fallen in love refused to return the affection.

The Chinese government has garriooned all the mission districts in China, and has promised to punish severely the perpetrators of any outrages in the future.

The separate coach bill which requires transportation companies to furnish cars for the convenience of both white and colored travelers has passed the Kentucky senate.

John Burrier, a school teacher near Lima, O., attempted to punish a pupil, a young man larger than himself, when the pupil with two others set upon him and beat him so that he died in a short time.

Salem (Ill.) citizens have been alarmed by an Ohio & Mississippi engineer, who claims that many houses of the town are on railroad land and will be thrown off as soon as he can run the necessary lines.

### Milwaukee Murderer Gets Fourteen Years.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—John H. Thompson, the colored man who recently shot and killed his mother-in-law and murderously assaulted his wife, has been sentenced to fourteen years in the state prison at Waupun.

### Two Rock Island Boys Drowned.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 4.—Engel Hill and Lee Johnson, the latter a son of Editor Johnson of the Union, were drowned in the Mississippi here while boating. Their two companions were barely rescued.

### Lynched by a Mob.

MILLERSBURG, O., April 2.—A mob yesterday hanged an unknown negro here. He was the only colored man in the county and refusal to leave when ordered to do so was the only charge against him.

### Killed by Dynamite.

BESSEMER, Ala., April 2.—Four men were killed by an explosion in a dynamite factory here yesterday. Their names are: G. S. Hartley, Walter Lake, Ed Joykin and Frank Joykin.

### Jumped to Their Death.

BRULIN, April 4.—A woman and five children, caught in the fourth story of a burning building in Fosen, jumped into a blanket held by men below, but all were killed.

### Enthusiastically Welcomed.

LIBERTY, April 4.—The steamer Missouri from New York with food for the famine sufferers in Russia was enthusiastically welcomed on her arrival here Saturday.

### Thirty Buildings Burned.

GREENVILLE, Miss., April 2.—Flames in the business portion of this city yesterday destroyed thirty buildings. Loss, \$100,000.

## NEW ORLEANS SUFFERS.

A Fire Destroys Property Valued at Nearly \$4,000,000.

The Flames Reduce to Ashes Four Big Cotton Presses and 80,000 Bales of Cotton—Many Residences Also Burned.

A GREAT BLAZE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Property valued at \$4,000,000 was destroyed and a hundred or more persons robbed of their homes by fire here Sunday. Flames were first discovered at 10:30 in the morning among some cotton on the sidewalk in front of the fire-proof press on North Front street. The parties who saw smoke issuing from among the bales gave the alarm. The department responded promptly, but the wind was so high and the cotton so dry that it burned like tissue paper. The flames ran high and in an almost incredibly short time had communicated to the press and were working their way along the woodwork of the roof. The firemen worked like demons to arrest the progress of the flames, but all their efforts were unavailing.

The walls of the different burned presses fell within a short time of each other. The district burned over is bounded by Peters, Front, Thalia and Robin streets, and the presses destroyed were the Fire Proof, Penrose Bros., managers; the Shippers, Boyd & Herriek, proprietors; the Independence cotton yard, the Orleans cotton press, Adam Lorich, manager.

The total amount of cotton burned, as near as can now be ascertained, is estimated at 80,000 bales held by factors and commission merchants and covered by their open policies. Much of this cotton will be sent to the pickeries and saved, so that the total loss will probably not exceed \$30 a bale, making the total on cotton between \$2,000,000 and \$2,300,000. Loss on presses and sheds estimated at \$150,000. It is thought the fire started from a cigarette which some person threw among the cotton.

The people who lived in the square bounded by Laurel, Magazine, Second and Third streets began to feel alarmed at the encroaching flames. At first they packed up valuables, but as the element refused to be subdued they took flight and a wild scene ensued. Houses were dismantled of their contents and carried away. House after house went down, and the efforts of the firemen seemed in vain in the face of the overwhelming odds.

Every building in the four squares mentioned except four were destroyed. Most of the houses were small, but some very handsome houses on Magazine street were destroyed. Hundreds of people have been left homeless by the fire and in many cases nothing will be saved. The scene presented was truly one of desolation. Nothing remains of the many handsome buildings embraced in the four squares but tall, gaunt-looking chimneys, like huge spectral forms standing guard over the blackened ruins. The losses by this fire are estimated at \$250,000. It is believed that the buildings are mostly insured.

### Small Bills Are Scarce.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Several of the banks in this city, and especially those up town who do a large business in paying checks over the counter, are complaining of the scarcity of small bills, especially of ones, twos and fives. Some of the banks have found it impossible to get from the treasury more than one-fifth of the amount asked for.

### Six Persons Killed by Dynamite.

HUNTINGTON, Ala., April 2.—Friday afternoon the Sterling dynamite works at Bessemer exploded, killing six men. The explosion was in the gas reservoir and its force was tremendous, nearly every glass in a town of 5,000 people being broken. The shock was plainly felt in the city, 15 miles distant.

### Failures in Three Months.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The business failures in the United States for the quarter ended yesterday, numbered 3,207, against 3,401 during the same time last year; total liabilities, \$35,361,749, against \$44,348,738 in the same period in 1891; total assets, \$17,754,944, against \$22,361,833 in 1891.

### Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The public debt statement shows an increase in the interest bearing debt of \$550 since February 28. The total interest bearing debt is \$355,028,530. The aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt is \$971,025,523, a decrease of \$1,256,912.

### Fatal Accident at Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 1.—Washington Davis, manager of the Grand Rapids Storage & Transfer Company, was instantly killed while superintending the unloading of a heavy box of plate glass. The box slipped and he was caught under it and crushed to death.

### Elmer Farris Acquitted.

PARIS, Ill., April 1.—The trial of Elmer Farris for the murder of Thomas Benson ended Thursday. The jury acquitted the defendant. Benson was killed



# NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

Subscription price, in advance, \$1.00 per year.

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stopped short, and, lifting his head, looked all around in such a suspicious manner that I was afraid he would take flight and run away, and was not willing to risk his coming down into the lick.

"My gun was already cocked, and, aiming it very carefully, I rested it on the top of the log, and took careful aim. The buck was standing with his left side turned partly toward me, and I had as fair a chance for a shot as I could have desired. I was greatly excited, but the rest over the top of the crackling gave me a good chance, and I was confident that I could settle Mr. Buck's account with this world's first shot. And I did. I did not delay an instant, but the moment I got aim I pulled the trigger. Crack! went my gun, and the buck, giving vent to a sort of snort or cry, leaped several feet in the air. Coming down, he whirled and cleared two leaps in the opposite direction from me, and then fell to the ground in his death struggles.

"Maybe you think I wasn't tickled at the result of my shot. I uttered a shout of delight, and, leaping to my feet, ran to where the buck lay. He Beh was just kicking his last when I got there, and I was to taken up with Mrs. Beh looking at the buck, and gloating over him, that I never once thought of reloading my gun. My whole mind was replete with the deer, and my only thought was: 'How shall I get him home?'

"It would be impossible for me to get the buck's carcass home by myself, and, after some study, I decided to skin the buck, cut a generous slice of meat, wrap it in the hide, and carry it home for dinner, then father, and I together could get in the wagon after dinner, and get the deer.

"This I at once proceeded to do. I was far from being an expert at this kind of business, but I managed after about three hours' hard work to get in the buck skinned. Just as I finished, Keld rose to my feet I heard a noise behind me. Not thinking of danger, I turned my head and glanced back over my shoulder. There right behind me, and not more than ten feet distant, were two mountain lions. The mountain lion is the largest of the panther species, and by far the most ferocious and powerful. Knowing this, for I had heard father speak of them often, I was almost paralyzed with fright, and stood rooted to the spot with horror. Only for a moment, however; the instinct of self-preservation is strong in all of us, and in a moment I was flying through the timber at a rate of speed perfectly wonderful, expecting at every leap to feel the terrible claws of one or both of the lions.

"Luckily they did not pursue me. Evidently the carcass of my deer presented too great an attraction for them just then, and they let me go as a reward for presenting them with such a fine dinner. I suppose.

"I ran till I was tired out, and then sank down on the ground and gasped for breath. I was terribly put out over the affair. Here I had succeeded in killing a fine fat buck only to have him eaten by a couple of mountain lions. My rights I should have been thankful for my escape, but, boy-like, I did not think of that then; I could think of nothing but my lost deer.

"I was in a terrible stew; I did not know what to do. I could let the lions have my deer—though I hated to had enough—but I could not return home without my gun, which was at that very moment lying on the ground not five feet from where the two lions were devouring my buck. I had been too frightened to think about securing it when I ran, and it would have done me no particular good at the time, as it was not loaded. If I had thought to bring it, however, I could have loaded it and returned and shot one or both of the lions as they were busy eating my deer. At any rate that is the way I figure it now," and Jim smiled and accented the "now" as he spoke.

"I'm afraid you wouldn't have figured it out that way then!" laughed his wife.

"Well, not having the gun," continued Jim, "I could not return with the intention of shooting the lions, but I made up my mind to return just the same. I was bound not to go back home without my gun; the folks would never have gotten over laughing at me, if I had. I made up my mind to wait till I was sure the lions had finished eating my buck and departed, and then return and get my gun. If I had time, I intended to try for another deer before going home.

"Well, I waited fully two hours, and then, slowly and carefully, for I didn't know but I might run on to the lions, I made my way back to the scene of my triumph and my discomfiture. I kept a bright lookout, you may be sure; but seeing nothing of the lions as I approached the spot where I had felled the deer, I concluded that they had filled themselves up, and then, being fully satisfied, had returned to their lair.

"Thinking thus, I threw aside my caution, and, advancing, picked up my gun and took a look at my buck. There was nothing left but bones, and, just as I was on the point of turning away, I heard a noise behind me, and turned, to see the two mountain lions crouching on the ground within a yard of me.

"I was worse scared, if possible, than I had been the first time, but I had sense enough to not try to run away, as I had done before. Not having the fat carcass of the buck to keep them back this time, they would, I was sure, follow me, and they could easily outstrip me in a race, gorged though they were, after eating the deer.

"Helplessly I stood and stared at the lions, and they stood and looked me in the eyes in return. They made no motion toward attacking me, and I began presently to hope that they would be satisfied with the feast they had been treated to and go away and leave me. But they did not seem inclined to do this, for when I moved a step or two they moved with me, keeping their noses within a foot of me.

"It was not a pleasant position to be in, you may be sure. I was so badly frightened that I hardly knew whether

I was standing on my head or my heels. Almost unconsciously, however, I kept trying to edge away from the lions, and they kept right along with me. It was evident that they did not want to attack me then, but it was equally evident that they did not want to let me escape. They had dined so heartily on the carcass of my deer, that they did not feel like eating me just then; but they wanted to keep me in sight, so that when they did want me they would have me.

"As the only thing I could do, I kept walking backward, a step at a time, and the lions kept right after me. It was impossible for me to get away from the lions, and had not something happened to bring the affair to a close, I suppose I would eventually have furnished a meal for the ugly brutes.

"In walking backward I of course kept my eyes on the lions, and suddenly, as I took a step backward, I caught my heel on a root and fell flat on my back on the ground! In an instant the lions leaped forward, and one of them placed one paw on my breast, emitting a low growl as it did so. I gave myself up for lost, and closed my eyes. The lions did not attempt to make a meal of me, however, and I soon discovered that they were puzzled. They began sniffing of me, and sniffing about, and I suddenly thought that it might be that they thought I was dead. I had heard that panthers would not eat anything unless they killed it themselves; but they had eaten my buck, and I knew they had not killed that. But I thought that, perhaps, if I feigned death, they would go away and leave me.

THERE WERE TWO MOUNTAIN LIONS.

me; and so I laid as quiet as I could, hardly daring to breathe.

"The lions sniffed and sniffed around my body for quite awhile—about an hour, it seemed to me—and then, having decided, apparently, that I was really dead, they began scraping leaves and dirt, and after considerable work, covered me over from head to foot! I managed, by shaking my head slightly, when the lions were not looking, to keep my mouth and nose from being covered, and so had no difficulty in breathing.

"Well, sir, those lions never stopped till they had me covered with leaves and dirt, and at last, when satisfied, evidently, that they had made a good job of it, they departed. I waited till I was sure they had left the neighborhood, and then quietly came up out of my grave, secured my gun, and made tracks for home, arriving there an hour later safe and sound."

"That was quite an adventure," I said, "and rather a strange burial. I suppose the lions intended returning later on and making a meal off your body?"

"Undoubtedly," replied Jim, "and I have often wished," he continued, "that I could have been where I could have seen them when they returned and found me gone. It would have been interesting to have witnessed their actions."

"Did you never try to kill them afterward?" I asked.

"Oh, yes," was the reply; "we made deadfalls, set spring guns, and tried in every way to get them, but they were too sharp for us. We never got them, and, for aught I know to the contrary, those two lions may be alive to-day." S. A. D. Cox, in Yankee Blade.

NAMING A MOUNTAIN.

A Suitable and Suggestive Name for a Princely Peak.

An English tourist in British Columbia says that his unsophisticated and conventional mind was captivated by the freedom and heartiness of the dwellers in that country. The first friend he made was a little girl about five years old, who "seemed to be living independently of her relatives." She announced her name as Miss Jenny Lorena Wells, and gave the stranger many interesting details as to the life and habits of her doll.

Our landlord, too, was exceedingly hospitable and agreeable. By way of conversation we asked the name of the mountain opposite the door, a peak so striking in its rugged magnificence that in Switzerland there would have been two railways and a dozen hotels planted on it. With princely generosity he replied:

"You can call it what you like. Every outfit that comes along gives it a new name, and I'll be shot if I can remember what the last one was."

It was gratifying to reflect that we were now an "outfit," but at that moment we could not think of an appropriate title for the mountain.

A name occurred to us not long afterward, however, as we began to get acquainted with one of the peculiarities of British Columbia speech, namely, the various uses of the phrase "What's the matter?"

"What's the matter with some supper?" "What's the matter with the bread?" "That is, please pass the bread."

MEMORY SPURS.

Different Ways of Keeping Things in Mind.

"I hope you won't forget that," said one friend to another, referring to a commission which the second was to execute.

"O no," said the other; "don't have any fear about it."

"Well," remarked No. 1, "I thought there would be no harm in a gentle reminder."

"But a memorandum is better than a reminder," answered No. 2, with a smile. "O, that's all right," said No. 1. "I guess that is a good habit. Now, do you know that I have a method of remembering things which I don't want to forget, but the trouble is that it doesn't always work."

"What is that?" inquired No. 2. "Do you see this ring?" pointing to a plain gold band on the little finger of the left hand.

A nod was the answer. "Well, you see, I habitually wear it on my left hand, but when there is any special thing that I wish to remember—as, for instance, some errand that my wife has asked me to do on my way down town—it is my custom to take the ring off and put it on the corresponding finger of the other hand. Now, doesn't that strike you as an exceedingly simple method of bracing and fortifying one's memory? I used to think so. I don't now as much as I did. For often-times now I have a whole world of trouble in trying to remember what it is that I want to remember. It isn't always that way, but it is sometimes. Of course the unaccustomed feeling of the ring on the wrong finger reminds me that there is something on my mind; and so on some occasions the burden becomes positively heavy. I have worn that ring on my right hand for two or three days at a time, now and then, vexing my brain all the time to find what I may perhaps term the missing link. It's no fun, I assure you."

"Your experience is very interesting," said No. 2. "I have never adopted any such method as you describe, though I often consider myself blessed—or the other thing—with what Mr. Beecher used to call a 'good forgettery.' The only safe rule with me is to make a note of what I wish to keep in mind, and then as I frequently refer to my notebook I usually manage to get along without any bad blunders. I never had much faith in the methods of improving the memory which various professors give instructions in, though, not having actually tried them, I may not do them full justice. The fact is that my memory used to be a good deal better than it is now. When I was in college I had an A1 memory. It was the wonder of all my classmates. I took more prizes than anybody else had ever done up to that time, largely because I could cram easily and remember all that the books contained. Then, when I went into the prize examinations, it was easy work for me to write out the answers to all the questions. But my business after leaving college has been such that it has been necessary for me each day to deal with an entirely new set of facts, and a large number of them. Each day's accumulation was shoved aside by the following day's, and thus the mind, or the memory, if you please, lost its grip, as it were. As this went on for years, my memory became permanently impaired, and I have no hope of ever recovering it. It is only important matters that I can now keep in mind, or else matters that have a special personal interest. For details I have no capacity or retention for more than a few days. And, as I said, when there is any special thing that I must attend to outside of the regular course of business I make use of my memorandum-book."—N. Y. Tribune.

DOCTOR LEMON.

What He Will Do for You if Given a Chance.

Do you want to know the name of one of the best all around household doctors, and certainly the cheapest that can be found in any country?

It is Dr. Lemon. Yes, an ordinary, sour, yellow lemon, which you can buy at any grocery for a few cents.

Here are some of the things Dr. Lemon will do for you if you give him the chance:

Squeeze him into a glass of water every morning and drink him with very little sugar. He will keep your stomach in the best of order and never let Mr. Dyspepsia, whom he hates cordially, get into it.

If you have dark hair and it seems to be falling out, cut off a slice of the doctor and rub him on your scalp. He will stop that little trouble promptly.

Squeeze him into a quart of milk and he will give you a mixture to rub on your face night and morning and get a complexion like a princess.

Pour him into an equal quantity of glycerine and rub your hands with the mixture before going to bed. If you don't mind sleeping with gloves on, that is better still, and helps the doctor considerably in his task of whitening your hands. In the morning wash your hands thoroughly in warm water and apply the doctor again pure, but only a few drops of him this time. You must not keep this up too long, or your hands will show such a dazzling whiteness as to make all the other young ladies in the vicinity jealous.

If you have a bad headache cut Dr. Lemon into slices and rub these along your temples. The pain will not be long disappearing—or at least in growing easier to bear.

If a bee or an insect stings you clap a few drops of the doctor on to the spot and you will find yourself the better for it.

If you have a troublesome corn the doctor can be again put to good account by rubbing him on the toe after you have taken a hot bath and end away as much as possible of the troublesome intruder.

Besides all this the doctor is always ready to sacrifice himself in the cause of Russian tea—slice him in without sugar—or in the preparation of old-fashioned lemonade, than which no drink is more wholesome.

Altogether Dr. Lemon is an individual few people can afford to get along without.—N. Y. Herald.

DOGS THAT DRAW SLEDGES.

Curious Facts Concerning the Vehicles in Use Among the Esquimaux.

In the arctic regions, where only the Esquimaux finds life very well worth living, content with a diet of blubber and houses made of snow for winter residence, during most of the year all travel must be done over snow and ice in sledges drawn by dogs. Such vehicles are usually made of driftwood and somewhat resemble the sleds which boys use in this latitude, only that they are much bigger, the runners being sometimes as much as fifteen feet long. The latter are connected by cross-bars of wood and are shod with whalebone, ivory, or the jaw bones of a whale. Attached to the back of the conveyance is a pair of deer's antlers, to which the load is tied, the knife for cutting the snow and the harpoon line being likewise hung upon them.

Other sledges are actually made out of slabs of fresh water ice, which are cut and allowed to freeze together in proper shape. Sometimes, in the absence of planks or bones of whales, a substitute is found in walrus skins or sealskins, which are wet and frozen solid, being thus rendered as serviceable for the purpose as the best wood. In Boothia frozen salmon are utilized in the same way, and, after having served this purpose in winter, are eaten in the spring.

The dogs which draw these sledges are of a patient breed, but not a little art is required for managing them. They wear simple but ingenious harnesses of sealskin or deerskin. In a team of them the strongest and most spirited animal has the longest trace and is allowed to run a few feet in advance of the rest as a leader. Next to the leader follow two or three strong dogs with traces of equal length, and the weaker and less manageable beasts are held close to the vehicle. A team is almost unmanageable if the dogs are not accustomed to one another. They must know their leader, who brings them to terms whenever there is a quarrel. He must be the acknowledged chief, else the others will fall into disorder and refuse to follow him. When the dogs are fed he takes the choice morsels; when two of them quarrel he bites both and thus brings them to terms.

Though the authority of the leader is not disputed by his own team, dogs of another team will not submit to him. But when two teams are accustomed to travel in company the dogs in each will have some regard for the leader of the other, though continual rivalry and quarrels go on between the two leaders. Almost any dog which is harnessed into a strange team will at first be unwilling to draw, and it is only when he is accustomed to all his companions that he will do his work satisfactorily.

Though all these peculiarities of the dogs give a great deal of trouble to the driver, he must take care not to punish them too severely lest they become frightened and for fear of the whip will not work at all. In winter the shoes of the runner of the sledge are covered with a thick coat of ice, which diminishes the friction of the snow. The icing is usually done with water, the driver taking a mouthful and carefully letting it run over the shoe until a smooth cover of about one-third of an inch in thickness is produced. Then the icicles made by the water which runs down the sides of the runner are carefully removed with the snow knife, after which the bottom is smoothed with the same implement and finally polished with the mitten. This done the sledge is turned right side up and loaded.

After the sledge has been loaded the dogs are hitched to it and the driver takes up his whip in readiness for starting. The handle of the whip is of wood or bone and quite short, but the lash is from twenty to twenty-five feet in length. The lash is made of walrus or seal hide. In starting the driver whistles to the dogs, when they jump to their feet and are off. If they are lazy or tired, however, considerable lashing and other persuasion may be required. The Esquimaux constantly stimulates the animals to exertion by exclamations, and he directs them to the right or left by calls as well as with the whip. The work with a heavy load and across rough ice is often very hard, and occasionally the dogs will lie down, the leader looking around pitifully, as if to say, "We can not do more!"

If any dog of the team is lazy the driver calls out his name and lashes him, but it is necessary to hit the dog called for, if another is struck, he feels wronged, and will turn upon the animal whose name has been called out. At once the leader enters into the quarrel, and soon the whole pack is huddled into one howling and biting mass. No amount of beating will separate them, and the only thing possible is to clear the traces and wait until their wrath has abated. If two persons are on the sledge they must not speak to each other, for as soon as the dogs hear them they will stop, turn around, sit down and listen to the conversation. The sledge is usually steered with the right foot of the driver. Late in the spring, when the snow has melted and sharp ice needles project everywhere, the feet of the dogs are covered with shoes of leather tied to the legs, with holes for the toes.

The Esquimaux rarely brings up more than three or four dogs at the same time. If the litter is larger than this number the rest are sold or given away. The young dogs are carefully nursed, and in winter they are allowed to lie on the couch in the snow house or are hung up over the lamp in a piece of skin. When about four months old they are first put to the sledge and are trained to pull with the others. If food is plentiful the dogs are fed every other day, and even then their share is by no means a large one.

They are given the heads, entrails, bones and skins of seals. Sometimes in traveling they have no food for five or six days. If at liberty they are entirely able to provide for themselves, feeding upon what they can find on the beaches in the shape of clams, codfish, etc. There is a very fatal dog's disease prevalent in the arctic regions which wipes out whole packs and frequently leaves the unfortunate Esquimaux without any team to draw his sledge.—Washington Star.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—The paper tree of the South seas is a species of the mulberry. Its inner bark is so delicate that a soft and pleasant-feeling cloth is made from it which the natives use in making their "best suits." It is also used in the manufacture of a very fine grade of paper.

—A company has been formed in Rio Janeiro, with a capital of \$5,000,000, to explore and develop the natural resources of the Amazon. Colonies are to be established and means provided for reaching a market for a region heretofore practically unexplored.—Philadelphia Record.

—A new kind of porcelain has recently been made in Paris in the following manner: Asbestos is ground to a fine powder, freed from oxide of iron by means of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, then made into a paste, molded and dried. It is then baked for seventeen or eighteen hours at a temperature of 1,200 degrees centigrade.

—A new powder for coating the interior of steel and other molds has been lately patented. It consists of a silicious rock known as "Dinas" silica stone, and contains 98 per cent. of silica, 1 per cent. of aluminum, 0.5 per cent. of oxide of iron, and 0.5 per cent. of lime. It is washed and calcined, then ground until it is of the consistency of wheat flour.

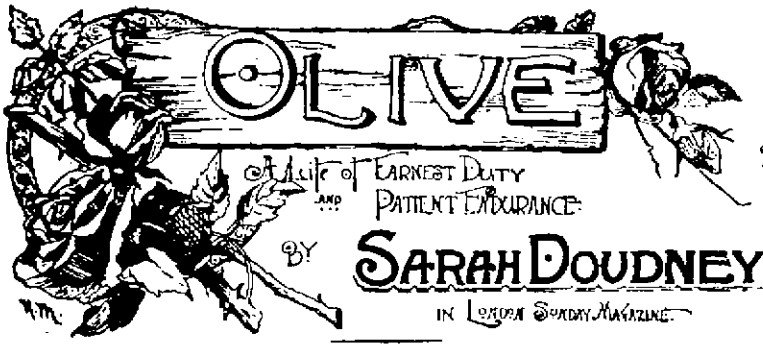
—According to the annual report of the American Iron and Steel association, just issued, the make of steel rails, of all kinds, in the United States in 1891 was 1,955,359 tons of 2,000 pounds, against 2,018,185 tons in 1890, a falling off of 626,826 tons, which accounts for the greater part of the decline in the make of pig iron in 1891.—Engineering and Mining Journal.



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It was a stormy autumn; the last red tatters of the Virginia creeper were torn from the cottage walls, and no gold and russet leaves were left for Olive to weave into garlands; but there was always plenty of ivy for her quick fingers to practice upon. And then, too, there was other work to be done: in the long evenings Mrs. Hooper and Olive sat and sewed together, and grew fond of each other in their loneliness. The wind moaned and whistled round their little dwelling; by and by the snow fell, and they felt themselves cut off altogether from the great world. But these dreary days passed away, and Olive woke one morning to find that the wintry earth was full of promise of spring.

Michael was looking forward eagerly to her coming. His letters spoke of the glorious future that was opening out before them both. As usual, he had a great deal to say about himself, and not one word of Aaron, although poor Jane was hungering for news.

"Aaron has not written to me for a long time," said Jane, with tears in her eyes. "Oh, Olive, I shall be glad now when you are gone to London. You will see him, and ask him why he neglects old friends."

"You shall know everything, Jane," Olive answered. "Only keep a brave heart, dear. I don't think Aaron will be reserved with me. The sight of an Eastmoon face will thaw the ice that has gathered round his heart."

"God grant it may be so!" Jane sighed. "But I have thought lately that my old dream would never come true. I have thought that perhaps I was not meant for Aaron, nor Aaron for me. Maybe I should not make him happy if we were married; I am easily depressed, and I should feel just as he felt; all his moods would be mine."

Olive was silent for a moment. Through all her anxiety to insure Jane's happiness, there had sometimes flashed



such thoughts as these. A stronger, more self-confident woman might have led Aaron out of his gloom by the force of her will. But Jane, gentle and timorous, could only sit beside him in the shadow of his own fears. And yet how well she loved him! How impossible it seemed for her to go on living without him!

"We must have patience, Jane," she said at last, in her sweet voice. "I suppose," she added, with a sudden smile, "that you never give a thought to your first lover? You have quite forgotten Robert Steele?"

"Robert Steele!" Jane's tone was almost scornful. "He was only a boy, Olive."

"He was a boy when he went away, four years ago. But if you could see him now, Jane, you might have more respect for him. There was the making of a fine man in Robert."

"He was a bright lad enough," Jane said, indifferently. "But who would think twice of a lad's fancy? It comes and goes like a butterfly. Aaron is the only man I have ever taken into my heart, Olive, and I thought—aye, I thought—that he loved me."

"Believe it still," Olive replied. "At any rate, believe it till I have seen him and talked with him."

All Olive's simple arrangements were completed before April came to an end, and it was decided that she was to go up to town on the first of May. Michael had fixed on a train that would get to London at six in the evening; at that hour he could meet her conveniently and take her to Uncle Wake's house. The first of May came on a Saturday, which was the best day for Michael, and so it was all settled, and everybody seemed to be satisfied.

On Friday evening, after the last stitch was set and the last thing packed, Olive kissed Mrs. Hooper and whispered that she would go alone to the churchyard and say good-by to Lucy's grave. The fresh corpse of the little Miss

safe place. The old horse jogged on; the old driver cheered him in a husky tone, and Olive sat silently watching a few white clouds traveling slowly across the fresh blue sky. Here and there, in a cottage garden, there was a cherry tree in full bloom, lifting up a dome of silver blossom; but the spring was advancing with tardy footsteps, and only a few flowers were scattered over the expectant earth.

They came at last to the railway station, and Olive watched for the train with a throbbing heart. The waiting was soon over, her seat was taken, and she was speeding on and on to her new life, before she had quite realized that she had done with the old.

Some minutes went by before she was composed enough to observe her fellow travelers; but presently a baby, sitting on the lap of a rosy mother, gave a crow of delight at the basket of flowers. Smiles and pleasant words followed, but Olive was in no mood for



conversation. The baby soon crowded itself to sleep, the mother dozed too, the other people were silent.

The quiet girl, sitting in the corner, lost herself in a blissful dream of her London life. It would all begin this very evening. She had not seen Michael for a whole year, and presently he would meet her with eager eyes and loving words, and take her under his protection. There would never be any more partings; and Jane, poor Jane, she must be made happy too. Olive felt that she and Michael were strong enough to manage the love affairs of half the kingdom, and bring them to a satisfactory ending. Surely, surely, the train was slow!

CHAPTER V.  
OLIVE'S WELCOME.

The journey seemed tedious and long to Olive, sitting in the corner of the third-class carriage with her basket of flowers in her lap. As the train drew near London she was seized with inward quaking and misgivings, and looked down upon the flowers as if they could give her comfort. But the breath of the hyacinths was sadly sweet, and reminded her of that grave on which she had laid her Easter wreath. Was it a gloomy omen that a thought of death should come to her, just as she was entering a new path in life?

And then she recalled her last walk with Michael, on that April Sunday evening that seemed so long ago. His earnest voice sounded in her ears once more; his eyes looked into hers with passionate tenderness; the memory was so sweet that it made her heart throb fast and flushed her cheek. She was going to be with him again—going to find the present richer in happiness than the past; what could there be to fear? Olive was too young and too ignorant to know that the anguish of a reunion is sometimes worse than the pain of a parting.

She remembered that Jane had gathered that bunch of dark velvet pansies, and the girl's words, spoken with a little sigh, came back to her at this moment:

"You have all the luck, Olive. I don't know why Michael Chase should have passed over us and chosen you, as father says. You won't be working long for yourself; Michael will get on and marry you out of hand and set you up like a lady. Some women get the crumb and others the crust."

Yes, it was strange indeed that she should be so fortunate. Michael had never shown the slightest preference for any other girl in Eastmoon, and when his choice was made he was perfectly constant. Olive's stepfather had been heard to say openly that he wished Michael Chase had taken a fancy to Peggy or Jane, and Mrs. Challock had been seen to smile with ill-suppressed triumph. And now Olive was drawing nearer and nearer to this wonderful hero of hers, and she scarcely dared to lift her eyes from the flowers, so overpowering was the sense of joy.

But when the train came slowly into the station she looked up with a sudden feeling of helplessness and fright. If he was not here—if by any accident he had been prevented from coming—what would be the fate of the ignorant country girl? How could she summon courage enough to get into a cab and be taken all alone through bewildering streets to her destination? Her fellow passengers got out of the carriage with all speed; the rosy young woman with the baby gave her a parting smile, and Olive saw her greeted by a sturdy artisan who took the baby into his own keeping. Then she, too, got out, last of all, and stood disconsolately on the platform, ready to burst into tears.

"Olive," said a well-known voice. He was close to her and yet she had not seen his approach. Trembling, timid, happy beyond expression, she laid her hand on his arm in mute welcome, and lifted her sweet face to his.

But he gave her no answering glance; with a hesitation that lasted perhaps half a second, he touched her forehead lightly with his lips; and Olive felt that she had made her first mistake in showing, too openly, her delight at seeing him.

"I was a little late," he said, rather stiffly. "And now I must look after your box. Stand here, Olive, and I will come back to you in a minute."

He went, and she stood motionless as a statue, chilled to the very soul. A hopeless feeling of inferiority possessed her; a feeling that was new and strange and agonizing. He was so well dressed and fine, and she was such a poor impulsive little rustic, that it seemed impossible for her ever to be lifted to the height that he had gained.

A woman who is crushed does not generally look her best, and Olive's depression told upon her beauty. When Michael had claimed the box he came back to his sweetheart, and it struck him that the forlorn girl, standing drooping on the platform, was not as pretty as the Olive he had left at Eastmoon a year ago. Her face looked worn and fagged; her eyes large and weary; and there was a tremulousness about her lips which would have touched a tender heart. But a man who is steadily devoted to self-interest is seldom tender. Michael had a great deal to think of, he was rising rapidly in the world, and he did not want his betrothed to be a clog to him. And there was something in her shabbiness and forlornness that irritated him instead of awakening a spirit of sympathy and protection. If you have to climb, you cannot spend time and strength in sympathizing and protecting. He hoped that Olive was not going to be helpless, and he was ashamed of the countrified bonnet and scanty gown.

"Come and get into a cab," he said, briskly. "The Wakes will give you something to eat; I dare say you are hungry and tired; and yet it wasn't a long journey. You are not growing delicate, I hope, Olive?"

Fancy a rising man hampered with a sickly wife! The very idea was intolerable. But Olive's answer reassured him; she had taken her first lesson in the art of self-control, and she now spoke calmly:

"No, Michael. I have not had a day's illness since you saw me last."

"That's right," he said, in a tone of relief, as he helped her to seat herself in the cab and took his place by her side.

A hundred times she had pictured this first drive with him through the unknown streets of London. Always it had been strange and bewildering, yet bright with the sunshine of a wonderful happiness. But now the time had really come, with all the strangeness and all the bewilderment; but the happiness—why was that wanting? Was this carefully-dressed young man indeed Michael? And this tired girl sitting silently by his side, could she be the sunny confident Olive of old times? Surely no.

Poor Olive had, until now, seen herself under only one aspect. She had not realized that it is the lot of most people to behold a good many different selves before they have done with this life of changes, and she was startled, as the young always are, at the unfamiliar being she saw. If she could have shaken off this stupid dejected mood all might have been well, she thought. And presently it occurred to Michael to become affectionate, and he took her hand, eased in a worn thread glove, into his own.

"We ought to be very glad that we are together again," he said. "London confuses you at first, but you will soon get used to this noise and bustle and find out all the advantages of living in a wide sphere. And you will have me to teach you everything."

Olive drew a long breath. She would have given anything for the power of glancing up into his face with her old frank smile—the smile that he had feared away. She could only murmur something which was drowned in the rattle of the cab, and he thought again how dull and commonplace she had grown.

It was well that the drive was not long, for it was becoming intolerable to them both. The clattering cab stopped at last in the middle of a crowded thoroughfare, and Michael told her that this was the Strand and here was Uncle Wake's shop.

Out of the shop door bolted an eager lad, head foremost, and received Olive's box upon his willing back. She herself seemed to stumble blindly after him into a place that was a den of darkness; but from the gloom came a man's sharp voice, full and deep:

(Continued next week.)

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ABSTRACTS

The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.

Office on Davenport Street. PAUL BROWNE.

## W. L. BEERS

DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Lumbermen's Clothing.

Rhineland, Wisconsin.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**MEAT,**  
Fish, Game and Poultry  
RHINELANDER, WIS.

E. G. SQUIER  
DEALER IN  
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Etc.,  
Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Faust's Block. Rhinelander, Wisconsin

Harness!  
J. H. Schroeder,  
BROWN STREET.  
Rhinelander, - Wis.  
Light and Heavy Harness,  
And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

Globe Barber Shop and Bath Room  
CHAS. NAYLOR, Proprietor.  
Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., done in first-class order, as new but the best of workmen are employed. A hot or cold water bath can be secured at a very reasonable price, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call and be convinced.  
DAVENPORT STREET. RHINELANDER, WIS.

**THE NEW NORTH.**  
Published Thursday of each week by  
**The Rhinelander Printing Company.**  
GEO. W. BISHOP. WM. C. GORDEN.

Subscription price, in advance, \$1.50  
If not paid in advance, 2.00  
Advertising rates reasonable and made known  
on application.  
Local notices 10 cents per line, first insertion.  
cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Address all communications to  
**THE RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.**  
Rhinelander, Wis.

**COUNTY OFFICIALS.**

County Treasurer	G. H. Clark
County Clerk	E. P. Brennan
Sherriff	L. Merikie
District Attorney	A. W. Shelton
County Judge	J. W. McCormick
Register of Deeds	D. S. Johnson
Clerk of Court	Large Sturdevant
Sup. of Schools	A. D. Pricaux
Surveyor	T. Lennon
Municipal Judge	Paul Browne
Coroner	J. Jewel

**CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.**

**Congregational Church.**  
SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. Son  
Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30  
Sabbath school immediately after morning ser-  
vice.

**Catholic Church.**  
SERVICES every Sunday: Mass services at  
10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at  
2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at  
7 P. M.; Rev. Father J. J. Pastor.

**Methodist Church.**  
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Song Ser-  
vice at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:00 P. M.  
Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M., after morning ser-  
vice. REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor

**German Lutheran Church.**  
SERVICES twice a month. Also Sunday school.  
REV. J. DEJONG, Pastor

**Baptist Church Calendar.**  
SUNDAY.  
Public Service and Sermon..... 11:00 A. M.  
Sunday School..... 12:00 P. M.  
Song and Praise Service..... 6:45 P. M.  
Public Service and Sermon..... 7:30 P. M.

**JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 232.** Regular  
meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesday evenings of each  
month at hall in Brown's block.  
E. B. CROFORD, Com. L. J. BILLINGS, Adjt.

**ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48.** Regular meeting at  
hall every Monday evening.  
H. P. MORRILL, Sec. F. A. HILDEBRAND, N. G.

**DD FELLOWS' CAMP.**  
PELICAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 18. Meets  
2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.  
E. L. DICKIE, chief patriarch. R. Bastian, scribe

**F. & A. M.**  
RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, meets first  
and third Tuesdays in every month in the  
postoffice block.  
A. McNeill, Sec. W. W. Fry, W. M.

**K. O. F. P.**  
Flambeau Lodge No. 78. Holds regular meet-  
ing Friday nights in open house block.  
E. G. SQUIER, K. of R. S. J. R. Snyder, C. C.  
Uniform Rank meets every Wednesday night.

**S. O. F. V.**  
W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 95, Wisconsin Division  
S. of V. U. S. A. Meets at G. A. R. Hall  
on the first and third Thursday evenings of each  
month. Visiting brothers always welcome.  
W. W. Carr, Capt.

**C. K. O. P. W.**  
Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last  
Sunday of each month at 4 P. M., at Good  
Temple hall.  
Rev. N. J. Rec. Sec. J. N. Keenan, Treas.

**PROFESSIONAL.**

**MILLEK & McCORMICK,**  
**Attorneys-at-Law,**  
Collections sharply looked after.  
Office over First National Bank.

**ALBAN & BARNES,**  
**Attorneys-at-Law,**  
RHINELANDER, WIS.  
Collections promptly attended to.  
Town and county orders bought.

**A. W. SHELTON**  
**Attorney-at-Law,**  
Special attention paid to homestead  
law and contests.  
RHINELANDER, WIS.

**PAUL BROWNE,**  
**Attorney-at-Law,**  
RHINELANDER, WIS.  
Collections & Socials.

**L. J. BILLINGS,**  
**Attorney & Counselor**  
RHINELANDER, WIS.

**T. B. MCINDOE,**  
**Physician & Surgeon**  
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.  
Office in Gray's block.

**C. B. MCINDOE, D. D. S.**  
**Dental Parlors,**  
Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

**KEITH**  
**Physician & Surgeon**  
Office in Brown's Block.  
RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

**CARLOTTA.**  
Something About the "Cold Day" Com-  
pany's Popular Dancer.  
The Midland Theatre has this week  
among the performers of "A Cold Day"  
company one of the cleverest dancers  
ever seen in this city, this or any pre-  
vious season. Carlotta has made a  
decided hit. She has a style that is  
distinctly her own. It is better de-  
scribed as something of a dancing  
pantomime, and yet she uses the most  
familiar steps of the day as well as the  
very latest ones. She has been in this  
city before but never to such advantage  
as this week. She has evidently stud-  
ied hard since her last appearance here.  
Carlotta made her first appearance  
as a dancer in 1880 with Sprague's  
specialty company. Her dancing then  
was more attractive for its originality  
than its artistic finish. Later she se-  
cured an engagement with Hyde &  
Behman's company, where constant  
association with her talented sister,  
Mrs. John Ranson, did much toward  
polishing her work and promoting her  
reputation. She was afterwards seen  
at Mercury in the elaborate production  
of "Orpheus and Eurydice." It was  
while carrying this pretty role that  
Carlotta's voice attracted attention.  
She is certainly a much better vocalist  
than most dancers, for as a rule the  
artists who prouette and classe  
before the footlights add nothing to  
the good effects of their dancing by  
opening their lips. Theatre managers  
will remember Carlotta subsequently  
in Dan Sully's "Capital Prize," Ezra  
Kendall's "A Pair of Kids," Charles  
Watkins' "Captain T," and Mestayer's  
"Tobogganing," "Fun on the Bristol"  
and "Mug's Landing." The last change  
was made when Carlotta joined the  
"Cold Day" company. It was after  
this engagement that she made de-  
partures from the conventional steps  
of the stage and began to develop that  
individuality which has made her one  
of the most distinctive artists in her  
line. She is very modest concerning  
her attainments and says she wants to  
accomplish much greater things. She  
does not pose as a rival to Carmencita  
but she has some advantage over the  
Spanish woman. She is pretty and  
has a sweet voice.—*Kansas City Even-*  
*ing Times, Feb. 19, '91.*

**Spring Millinery.**  
The ladies of Rhinelander will find  
the most complete and best assorted  
stock of millinery ever shown in the  
city at Miss Ella Beers' rooms, at the  
corner of Stevens and Davenport  
streets. The stock will be shown Wed-  
nesday, April 13, and a three days'  
opening sale held Wednesday, Thurs-  
day and Friday. All ladies are invited  
to attend the sale.

**Build a Home**  
when you can get time in five barrel  
lots at 75 cents a barrel. Harrigan  
sells it.

**Wanted.**  
A man to manufacture lath by the  
"M". Address at once to Yawkey &  
Lee Lumber Co., Hazelhurst, Wis.

**Smoke 'The Famous Cigar.** 1y  
The Famous Cigar is the best. 1y  
Elegant spring jackets at Spafford &  
Cole's.

**An elegant line of men's suits at low  
prices at Spafford & Cole's.**

**This week Spafford & Cole show the  
nobbiest boys' suits in town.**

**The Lake Shore road will sell tickets  
to St. Paul via Ashland for \$7.05.**

**If you want a fine fitting spring suit  
call at Ritzman's. A good fit is guar-  
anteed.**

**All shades and grades of dress goods  
at Spafford & Cole's. Do not buy with-  
out seeing our stock.**

**The largest line of spring jackets in  
town at Spafford & Cole's, and at re-  
markably low prices.**

**We take a front seat on shoes, for  
men, women and children. Look our  
stock over before you buy.**

**K. Lewis has purchased the lot next  
to the Arcade, on Brown street, of P.  
P. Stoltzman and will build two build-  
ings thereon as soon as possible.**

**Paul Browne has rented every one  
of his new safety-deposit vault boxes  
and has ordered another set of 36.  
Those who desire them should apply  
at once as the order for them have  
already indicated that they will soon  
all be taken.**

**A. Mettayer, of the Arcade restau-  
rant, has fitted up his rooms in good  
shape and will soon have the advantage  
of more room. The addition to be  
built to the building will give him space  
for a private parlor.**

**Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Savage left on  
Monday for Appleton to attend the  
nuptials on Tuesday, April 5, of Rev.  
T. Binder, pastor of M. E. church,  
Brookfield, Wis., and Miss Kate Miller,  
a studentess of Lawrence University,  
Mr. Savage having been called upon to  
officiate at the wedding.**

**Republican District Convention.**  
Notice is hereby given that a con-  
vention for the Ninth Congressional  
District will be held at the court house  
in the city of Merrill, Lincoln county,  
Wis., on the 3d day of May, 1892, at 2  
o'clock P. M., for the purpose of elect-  
ing two delegates and two alternates to  
the national convention to be held at  
Minneapolis, June 7, 1892, and also to  
name a new congressional committee.  
Each county in the district will be en-  
titled to one delegate for every 300 votes  
or major fraction thereof, cast for the  
republican nominee for congress in the  
year 1890, as follows:

Clark.....5	Marathon.....5
Taylor.....2	Shawano.....4
Pierce.....2	Langlade.....2
Ashland.....0	Forrest.....1
Oneida.....3	Florence.....1
Lincoln.....3	Marquette.....4
Oconto.....3	

By order of Congressional Committee.  
W. H. FLETT, chairman.  
Dated at Merrill, Wis., March 22, '92.

**A Lumbermen's Rendezvous.**  
This term might be applied to Stev-  
ens Point, located on the Wisconsin  
Central Lines, at the gateway to the  
vast forest region which extends North  
to Lake Superior, a distance of 200  
miles without a break, on account of  
its vast lumber interests. The Wiscon-  
sin River to which the lumbermen have  
given the familiar and somewhat affec-  
tionate title of "Old Wisconsin," not  
alone acts as a lumber feeder to the  
city by furnishing through its numer-  
ous tributaries an outlet for thousands  
of acres of pine in the upper country,  
but it furnishes a water power that is  
second only to that of Neenah and  
Menasha, which cities are also located  
on the "Central." Millions of feet of  
lumber are cut every year, giving em-  
ployment to hundreds of men. In  
addition to the lumber trade, it has  
numerous other manufactures; it is  
here where the large car shops of the  
Wisconsin Central Lines are located.  
For tickets, maps, pamphlets and  
full information apply to G. F. McNeill,  
G. P. & T. A., Minneapolis, Minn., or  
to Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger and  
Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
The firm of Smith Bros., doing a  
logging business, has been dissolved by  
mutual consent. The business will be  
carried on by Samuel Smith, who will  
collect all bills receivable and pay all  
indebtedness against said firm.  
SAMUEL SMITH,  
G. W. SMITH.  
Dated Rhinelander, Wis., Feb. 11, '92.

**FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.**  
**AMERICA'S**  
**Greatest Furnishers**  
317 to 327, GRAND AVE., MILWAUKEE.

**DON'T DELAY**  
Smart Folks Snap  
Such Bargains.  
Before we enter into the  
question of price, remember  
that we pay the freight to any  
point within 150 miles of Mil-  
waukee and at the same time  
sell a better quality of Furni-  
ture for less money than any  
house in the state.  
Before quoting you a few  
prices we will ask you to

**Send for a Baby**  
carriage catalogue. This sea-  
son we propose to sell the bulk  
of baby carriages that are used  
in Wisconsin. But how?  
prices do that.  
You send for the catalogue.  
We'll do the rest.

An idea of prices \$5 to \$50.	
Chamber Suits.....\$13.50 up	
Parlor Suits.....35.00 up	
Hall Trees.....5.00 up	
Chiffaniers.....9.00 up	
Fancy Wood Rockers 1.75 up	
Parlor Tables.....2.25 up	
Folding Beds.....10.00 up	

The largest line of carpets  
in the state together with the  
lowest prices makes this de-  
partment very attractive for  
the money saving public.

**DON'T DELAY**  
Smart Folks Snap  
Such Bargains.  
**FRANK A. LAPPEN & Co.**

**Builder's Hardware at**  
**Bargain Prices at**  
**M. H. GREENLY'S.**  
**Largest St.**

**LOCAL TIME TABLES.**

**MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN.**  
NORTH BOUND.  
No. 2—Limited.....4:15 A. M.  
No. 13—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M.  
No. 15—Accommodation.....3:00 P. M.  
SOUTH BOUND.  
No. 16—Accommodation.....1:15 P. M.  
No. 14—Accommodation.....4:45 A. M.  
No. 4—Limited.....11:40 P. M.  
GEO. H. STOUGH, AGENT.

**Minne'is, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y**  
The Short Line East to Gladstone, Sault Ste.  
Marie and all Canadian and New England points  
and WEST to  
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Western Minnesota  
and Dakota.  
**TRAINS WEST.**  
No. 3—Passenger.....10:25 P. M. through  
No. 57—Passenger.....7:33 A. M. local  
between Pennington and Cameron Junction.  
No. 23—Freight.....9:20 A. M.  
**TRAINS EAST.**  
No. 58—Passenger.....7:27 P. M. local  
between Pennington and Cameron Junction.  
No. 4—Passenger.....3:12 A. M. through  
No. 20—Freight.....7:37 P. M.  
Close connections made at Pembine with M. &  
W. R'y for all Lake Superior points, and at Tron  
Lake with D. S. & A. Ry for Mackinaw and all  
Lower Peninsula points.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
ONEIDA COUNTY. } ss. In Municipal Court  
To Charles LaLonde:  
You are hereby notified that a warrant of  
attachment has been issued against you, and  
your property attached to satisfy the demand of  
Peter Lamoreux, amounting to \$10.46; now  
unless you shall appear before Paul Browne, munici-  
pal judge, in and for said county, at his office  
in the village of Rhinelander, on the 7th day of  
April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, judg-  
ment will be rendered against you, and your  
property sold to pay the debt.  
Dated this 17th day of March, A. D. 1892.  
PETER LAMOREUX, Plaintiff.  
mch 17-

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
ONEIDA COUNTY. } ss. In Municipal Court  
To Charles LaLonde:  
You are hereby notified that a warrant of  
attachment has been issued against you, and  
your property attached to satisfy the demand of  
James Dunn, amounting to \$35.95; now unless  
you shall appear before Paul Browne, munici-  
pal judge, in and for said county, at his office  
in the village of Rhinelander, on the 7th day of  
April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, judg-  
ment will be rendered against you, and your  
property sold to pay the debt.  
Dated this 17th day of March, A. D. 1892.  
JAMES DUNN, Plaintiff.  
mch 17-

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
ONEIDA COUNTY. } ss. In Municipal Court  
To Charles LaLonde:  
You are hereby notified that a warrant of  
attachment has been issued against you, and  
your property attached to satisfy the demand of  
Joseph Gervais, amounting to \$75.55; now unless  
you shall appear before Paul Browne, munici-  
pal judge, in and for said county, at his office  
in the village of Rhinelander, on the 7th day of  
April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, judg-  
ment will be rendered against you, and your  
property sold to pay the debt.  
Dated this 17th day of March, A. D. 1892.  
JOSEPH GERVAIS, Plaintiff.  
mch 17-

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
ONEIDA COUNTY. } ss. In Municipal Court  
To Charles LaLonde:  
You are hereby notified that a warrant of  
attachment has been issued against you, and  
your property attached to satisfy the demand of  
F. C. Hen-  
rich, amounting to twenty dollars. Now, unless  
you shall appear before Paul Browne, munici-  
pal judge, in and for said county, at his office  
in the village of Rhinelander, on the 7th day of  
April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, judg-  
ment will be rendered against you, and your  
property sold to pay the debt.  
Dated this 17th day of March, A. D. 1892.  
F. C. HENRICH, Plaintiff.  
mch 17-

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
COUNTY OF ONEIDA, } ss. In Municipal Court  
To Fred Winkler:  
You are hereby notified that a summons has  
been issued against you, and your property  
garnished to satisfy the demand of F. C. Hen-  
rich, amounting to twenty dollars. Now, unless  
you shall appear before Paul Browne, munici-  
pal judge, in and for said county, at his office  
in the village of Rhinelander, in said county, on the  
16th day of April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the  
forenoon, judgment will be rendered against  
you and your property sold to pay the debt.  
Dated this 24th day of March, A. D. 1892.  
F. C. HENRICH, Plaintiff.  
mar 24-

**CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY:**  
JAMES YOUNG, Plaintiff }  
vs. }  
EFFIE D. TETTER, Defendant. }  
Summons.  
The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant:  
You are hereby summoned to appear within  
twenty days after service of this summons,  
exclusive of the day of service, and defend the  
above entitled action in the court aforesaid;  
and in case of your failure so to do, judgment  
will be rendered against you according to the  
demand of the complaint, which is filed in the  
office of the clerk of the circuit court of Oneida  
County, Wisconsin.

ALBAN AND BARNES,  
Plaintiff's Attorneys.  
P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis.  
mar 24-

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
ONEIDA COUNTY. } ss. In Municipal Court  
To Charles LaLonde:  
You are hereby notified that a warrant of  
attachment has been issued against you, and  
your property attached to satisfy the demand of  
Joseph Lago, amounting to \$61.25; now unless  
you shall appear before Paul Browne, munici-  
pal judge, in and for said county, at his office  
in the village of Rhinelander, on the 14th day  
of April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,  
judgment will be rendered against you, and  
your property sold to pay the debt.  
Dated this 24th day of March, A. D. 1892.  
JOSEPH LAGO, Plaintiff.  
mar 24-3w-apr 7

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
ONEIDA COUNTY. } ss. In Municipal Court  
To Charles LaLonde:  
You are hereby notified that a warrant of  
attachment has been issued against you, and  
your property attached to satisfy the demand of  
M. H. Greenly amounting to \$19.50. Now unless  
you shall appear before Paul Browne, munici-  
pal judge, in and for said county, at his office  
in the village of Rhinelander, on the 14th day  
of April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,  
judgment will be rendered against you, and  
your property sold to pay the debt.  
Dated March 17, 1892.  
M. H. GREENLY, Plaintiff.

**STATE OF WISCONSIN.**  
ONEIDA COUNTY. } ss. In Municipal Court  
To Charles LaLonde:  
You are hereby notified that a warrant of  
attachment has been issued against you, and  
your property attached to satisfy the demand of  
Henry Lamoreux, amounting to \$40.46; now  
unless you shall appear before Paul Browne,  
municipal judge, in and for said county, at his  
office in the village of Rhinelander, on the 7th  
day of April, 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,  
judgment will be rendered against you, and  
your property sold to pay the debt.  
Dated this 17th day of March, 1892.  
HENRY LAMOREUX, Plaintiff.  
mch 17-

**Notice.**  
United States Land Office,  
Wausau, Wis., April 1, 1892.  
Complaint having been entered at this office  
by Nils Lundborg, of Rhinelander, Wis., against  
John Esberg for abandoning his Homestead  
Entry No. 5785, dated Feb'y. 15, 1890, upon the  
N. W. 1/4, Section 30, Township 28 N., Range  
9 East, in Oneida County, Wisconsin, with a  
view to the cancellation of said entry; the said  
parties are hereby summoned to appear at the  
office of the clerk of the circuit court, Rhine-  
lander, Wis., on the 8th day of May, 1892, at 1  
o'clock P. M., to respond and furnish testimony  
concerning said alleged abandonment.

Hearing will be had at Local Office on the  
18th day of May, 1892, at 1 o'clock P. M.  
E. R. SANDERS, Register.

**Builder's Hardware at**  
**Bargain Prices at**  
**M. H. GREENLY'S.**  
**Largest St.**

**PERMANENT!**  
**CULIAR EFFECTS OF**  
**JOHNSON & JACOBS OIL**  
**rompt and Permanent Cures.**

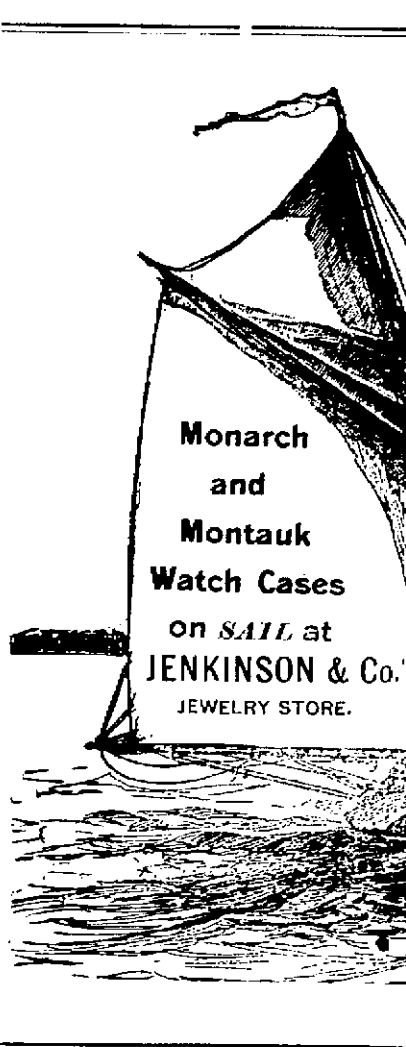
1883, GEORGE C. OSGOOD & CO.,  
Lowell, Mass., wrote: "MR. LEWIS  
y that ORRIN ROBINSON, a boy of  
in 1881, walking on crutches; his leg  
Mr. Dennis gave him St. Jacobs Oil to  
for his crutches and went home cured

ripple boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured  
cured. The young man has been and  
"Dr. GEORGE C. OSGOOD.  
ak, Sept. 26, 1888: "Suffered several  
mo stitch in the back: was given up  
Oil cured me."  
HERMAN SCHWATZGEL.

**Lumbermen**  
In the city, which will be sold  
**RHINELANDER, WIS.**

**J. B. SCHELL,**  
**Merchant Tailor!**  
Brown Street, Rhinelander.  
A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths  
always on hand. If you want a first-class  
perfect-fitting suit call on me.

**Monarch  
and  
Montauk  
Watch Cases  
on SAIL at  
JENKINSON & Co.'s  
JEWELRY STORE.**



**THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,**  
**CRANE, FENELON & CO.,**  
—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—  
**\*DRY GOODS,\***  
**GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

**RISEING SUN**  
**STOVE POLISH**  
DO NOT BE DECEIVED  
with cheap, shoddy, and Paints which stain  
the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.  
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Ode-  
less, Durable, and the consumer pays for no lin-  
or glass package with every purchase.

**PURE MALTESE WHISKY** No Food Oil.  
For Commem-  
tion, Dyspepsia, Malaria and General Debility. All over-  
dose, ill, or who suffer from CHOLERA, or M. P. S. S. S.  
or HALLS TEN PAINS every day you will.

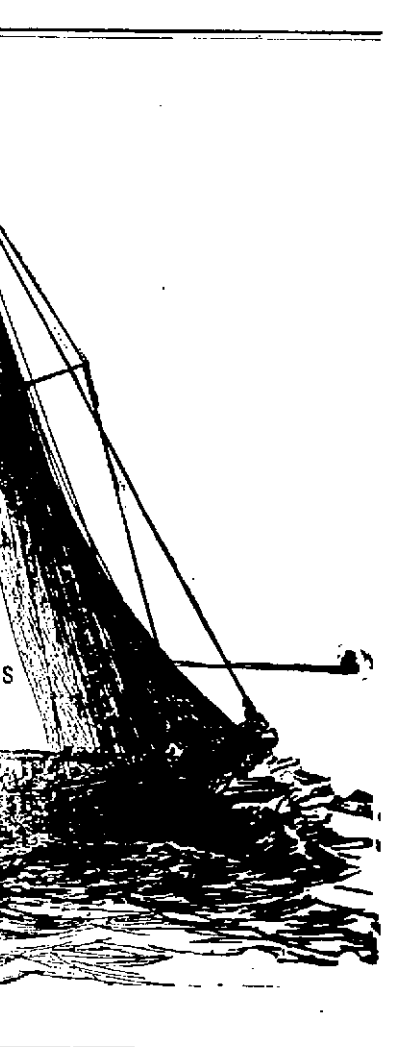
**PERMANENT!**  
**CULIAR EFFECTS OF**  
**JOHNSON & JACOBS OIL**  
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ripple boy ORRIN ROBINSON, cured  
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Brown Street, Rhinelander.  
A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths  
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Lewis

A Complete Assortment



It was a stormy autumn; the last red tatters of the Virginia creeper were torn from the cottage walls, and no gold and russet leaves were left for Olive to weave into garlands; but there was always plenty of ivy for her quick fingers to practice upon. And then, too, there was other work to be done: in the long

SARA'S ROMANCE.

The Reward of a Girl Who Overcame False Pride.

"Dearest mamma, couldn't I have a dress?" Mrs. Aubrey sat by the half-light of the dim fire—coals were by far too dear for a reckless blaze to be permitted—with the curtain yet undrawn, so that the tender yellow light of the February sunset shone in, and the angles of the room were filled with shadows. A pretty little room it seemed now, although it would hardly have borne the brilliant, uncompromising light of noonday, for the carpet was darned and mended in many a place, and neatly fashioned rag rugs had been laid skillfully down to hide the spots which were past all redemption. The table-towel was faded by many a washing; the curtains were arranged in folds which should not betray the rags, and the very mantel ornaments were mended with cement. To keep up the outward show and dignity of a lady upon an income which could have been insufficient for a servant, is trying to the most courageous nature; yet this had been Mrs. Aubrey's task ever since her husband died, leaving her with little Sara, a child of nine summers. She had economized in the most painful degree; she had worn her shabby dresses until they were ready to drop off; she had patched her clothes until there was scarcely a shred left of the original material; she had cut off this luxury and that condiment from her poor table until her diet became literally bread and water; and even then her debts grew upon her life like hideous fungi. Her husband had left her a trifle, but this was carefully reserved for the expenses of her little Sara. However she might pinch and save and starve, Sara was always comfortably clad, and had plenty of good, wholesome food to eat. But there was a score of shabby-genteel devices by which reduced ladies can earn a few dollars, and Mrs. Aubrey solicited copying from the village lawyer, sat up long after Sara's pretty eyes were sealed in slumber to embroider fine work for the stores, and even rejoiced to get plain sewing to do, at a rate which was pitifully meagre! It had been seven years of famine, but the end of the long ordeal was approaching at last. Sara was being trained for a teacher, and the graduation day was near at hand—Sara, who had grown into a tall, lovely girl, like a white lily; with deep violet eyes, reddish-brown hair, all interwoven with threads of gold, and cheeks of velvety pink; and Mr. Mitchell, the principal, had promised to use his very best efforts to obtain a situation for Sara when she had graduated; and all seemed clouded de rose. And in the winter twilight Sara had rushed into the room, bringing with her a breath of frozen, pine-scented air, and told her mother how the graduation class were all to be dressed in white merino and white silk shirred overskirts and broad white ribbon sashes. "Not a bit of color about us, mamma," the girl breathlessly added, "except the little knots of blue violets we are to wear at our belts." Mrs. Aubrey looked aghast. "White merino, dear! With white silk shirred overskirts! Indeed, indeed, Sara, as far as you are concerned, it is quite out of the question!" "Mamma!" cried out the girl. "My darling, it would cost twenty-five dollars at the very least," urged Mrs. Aubrey. "No, mamma," pleaded Sara; "only twenty. Helen Hazelton says we can buy the material all in one piece and get a considerable reduction on it; and you know, mamma, darling, you are such a skillful needlewoman that my dressmaker's bill will be nothing." "But even then, dearest," said Mrs. Aubrey, "where are we to get the twenty dollars?" Pretty Sara burst into tears. "My darling, don't!" pleaded the mother, in whose heart every sparkling drop was like the acute prick of a dagger. "Don't break my heart, Sara! I should like to see you as elegantly dressed as any girl in the school, but you know how poor we are."

"Couldn't I have it, mamma? Oh, dearest mamma, couldn't I?" "I will do up your old muslin, dear," sobbed the mother. "And I think we can afford some fresh blonde and the new ribbon sash and—"

"Oh, mamma," interrupted poor Sara, "must I wear that old, tattered, shrunken thing, when all the other girls are in merino and white shirred silks?"

"Dearest, what else can we do?"

Mrs. Aubrey could almost have cried with Sara had she dared to give way to her feelings.

"How wretched it is to be poor!" sobbed Sara, sitting down on the heartily rag, with her face in her mother's lap. "Mamma, what have we done that we should be so cramped and ground down, so fettered with poverty?"

"It will not be so always, dear," encouraged her mother.

"No," said Sara, sadly; "I shall be a teacher soon. And then, mamma, you shall have a wise-colored cashmere dress and a set of furs, and I will wear what I please. But, mamma, if I could only have the white merino dress this once!"

"My daughter! my daughter!"

Sara could feel the warm drops from her mother's eyes upon her cheek. "Mamma!" she cried out, caressingly, "don't cry, that's a darling; I'll wear the old white muslin! I'll wear anything! You have been a heroine, quietly and patiently, all these years, and here am I that can't endure a single privation! Mamma, I'll be a heroine, too."

And the pale mother and blooming daughter clasped each other tenderly in a long, silent embrace.

"But it's a shame, isn't it," resumed Sara, after a brief silence, "that wealth should be so unevenly divided in this world? Look at Helen Hazelton, at the 'court,' with her green-houses full of flowers, and her pony phaeton, and the diamonds she is to have when she leaves school. It's a surprise for her, mamma, quite a surprise. Col. Hazelton himself showed them to me—a cross and a pair of solitaire earrings like sparkles of white fire."

"Showed them to you, dear?"

"Yes, mamma!" answered the girl.

"But how came he to do that?"

"Oh, he often talks to me when I am at the court," said unconscious Sara.

"About what, Sara?"

"Oh, about Helen, and about the ferns and orchids in the conservatories, and the new birds in the aviary—and about the foreign countries he has traveled in. Oh, I wish you could hear him, mamma," cried the girl, enthusiastically.

"What sort of a man is he, Sara?" asked the mother, becoming vaguely conscious, at this late day, that her pretty treasure was no longer a child, but a budding maiden, with all a maiden's sweet possibilities before her.

"He's very handsome, mamma. Dark and tall, with a straight, military way of carrying himself, and the pleasantest voice you ever heard."

"Does he talk to you much?"

"Oh, often, mamma," declared Sara. Mrs. Aubrey was silent for a few minutes. A vague fear was entering into her heart.

"Sara," said she, at last, "I do not think that it is best for you to be too much at Hazelton court."

"Why not, mamma?" Sara opened her big blue eyes in innocent surprise. "It's so pleasant there, and I like them all so much."

Mrs. Aubrey hesitated. She could not answer: "Because Col. Hazelton is a widower, and people will talk and gossip." So she equivocated a little, and made reply:

"They live so differently from what we do, darling. It is scarcely a good or wise preparation for your new life."

Sara pondered the matter over.

"I don't see what difference it makes, mamma," said she; "but, of course, when I get a situation I shall have no time for visiting; and Helen is going to Paris with her father in the spring, so there will be an end of all my intimacy there."

Brave little Sara! She was a heroine, for she wore the old washed-over muslin dress, standing among the fair young girls in soft merino and lustrous dead-white silk.

"Mamma can't afford it," she answered, quietly, to all the criticism that was uttered.

Helen Hazelton brought her home that evening in the sleigh, with a box of cut rosebuds and East India ferns, and left her with her mother.

Mrs. Aubrey looked up from her sewing.

"My darling," said she, "your cheeks are like carnations!"

"It's the winter air, I suppose," said Sara, flinging down her bonnet. "Mamma, put aside that hateful needle! You are never to sew any more! I've made up my mind not to teach in the New York public schools!"

"Sara!"

"I am going to Hazelton court."

Mrs. Aubrey's faded eyes sparkled.

"To be Helen's governess?" cried she.

"Helen's governess, indeed!" said Sara. "Helen knows as much as I do, mamma, you have guessed wrong this time."

She knelt down on the floor and laid her cheek on her mother's knee.

"Mamma, Col. Hazelton has asked me to marry him," said she, "and I have said yes."

"Asked you to marry him, Sara? But you are such a child!" cried Mrs. Aubrey.

"That's the reason he likes me, he says," confessed blushing Sara.

"And you, dearest—do you love him?"

"Mamma, he's the one man in all the world to me," whispered the girl.

And child and mother wept together a shower of happy tears.

"But, sweetest," whispered Mrs. Aubrey, "you seem such a child to be married."

"Yes, mamma, I know," said Sara gravely. "But if I am to be happy, the sooner I begin the better."

Which was an incontrovertible piece of logic.—Amy Randolph, in N. Y. Ledger.

THE FARMING WORLD.

**A HOME INVENTION.**

Removable Window Shelves Which Add to the Cheerfulness of a Home.

The following article is contributed by J. Marion Shull to the Rural New Yorker:

House plants in good condition add greatly to the beauty and cheerfulness of the living room, and every good housewife endeavors to have a place for at least a few specimens, but in rooms where there is no bay window, it is always more or less inconvenient to arrange a pot stand or table before the window, while permanent shelves are a nuisance during the summer when the plants are all enjoying the outdoor air and sunshine.

From the accompanying designs may be constructed a convenient set of shelves which are put up or taken down at will, and without the aid of any tool whatever.

For material, use common white pine, one inch in thickness.

The construction of the uprights, A, is easily seen. They consist of two strips, each two inches wide and as high as the window in which they are to be placed. At suitable distances are small square blocks, *cc*, upon which the shelves rest. At the top is fastened a cleat, *b*, which, when in place, rests in the sashway, and holds the entire set of shelves securely in the window.

With a hacksaw or file cut three screw-eyes like that shown at *d*, and screw them into the front edge of the upright at *ddd*.

The shelves, *B*, are eight inches wide, with notches, *cc*, cut at each end to accommodate the uprights. The distances between these notches should be just two inches less than the width of the window, so that the whole may fit closely when in place. The form is that of an upper shelf, the dotted lines representing those which rest against the lower sash. At each end of the shelf is a screw-eye, *ff*, with a chain one foot long attached.

To arrange the shelves, place the two uprights in their respective sides of the window with the cleats in the sashway; the shelves are then set in position, with the chains hooked up to the screw-eye above, and all is snug and secure.

The lower shelf of course rests upon the windowsill.

The shelves are a home invention, well tried, and inexpensive.

**SOILING EXPERIMENT.**

Indications Based on Tests Made at the Iowa Experiment Station.

The indications from experiments carried on at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station at Ames, Ia., James Wilson, director, upon soiling milch cows, may be stated as follows:

The average cow will eat about seventy-five pounds of green feed a day, kept in the stable with grain ration added.

That cows fed on oats and peas, clover and corn, fed green in the stable, in midsummer, will give more milk than when feeding on a good blue grass pasture.

That a cow fed on green feed in a stable darkened and ventilated, will gain in weight more than she will in a well shaded pasture.

That the cow responds as promptly to a well balanced ration of grain while eating green feed as she does on dry feed.

An acre of peas cut green weighed 12.5 tons.

An acre of peas and oats cut green weighed 24 tons.

An acre of corn cut green weighed 33.6 tons.

The second cut of clover in a drought weighed 3.1 tons.

It is not necessary to cut green feed oftener than twice a week, if it is spread to avoid heating.

**AMONG THE POULTRY.**

It is always attack the poorly-kept, ill-fed chickens first.

The best way for arranging the nests is to have them so that the hens can walk in on them.

Pullets hatched in March and April, if well cared for, can be depended upon to lay early in the fall.

With the hens that set early it is a good plan to give them a good feed of corn daily; it promotes warmth.

Stone drinking vessels are better than tin ones during the summer; water will keep cool in them longer.

Set the first laying of both turkey and duck eggs under hens; more eggs and better fowls will be secured.

Yorke chickens will eat wheat or sorghum seed when two weeks old and they will be better than soft feeds.

**Building Pig Skins.**

As a pointer in relation to hogs and hog products we see it stated that leather made from the skins is becoming fashionable for wall paper in the homes of the wealthy. Few people know what beautiful leather may be manufactured under skillful management from the skin of a hog. The skin of this animal is like that of human beings, and has heretofore been used principally for the seats of saddles. In the United States very few hog skins are taken off in killing. The supply comes mostly from that class of hogs that are from one cause or another sent to the grease tanks. It would probably be profitable if all such hogs were first skinned.

ABOUT ROOT CROPS.

Be Sure to Plant a Few Acres During the Coming Season.

While a considerable number of eastern farmers find it profitable to grow root crops of different kinds to feed out to the stock during the fall and winter, it is only in exceptional cases where a western farmer can be found that follows this plan. Yet in many localities the sandy, loamy soil seems well adapted to the growing of this class of crops.

Perhaps one of the principal reasons why so few roots are grown in the west is because so much corn is raised, and the fodder is used to the same purpose in the west that the roots are grown for in the east. Some years ago quite a number of farmers were induced to try growing artichokes, more especially as a food for hogs, but the plan for various reasons has, to a considerable extent, been dropped. Corn is fully as easy to grow and is less trouble to harvest and feed, and this is at least one good reason why the plan has not been followed up.

As with many other crops that are new to localities the better plan is to try on a small scale first, and if the results are satisfactory the planting can readily be extended.

Of the different varieties of root crops grown for feeding stock the mangelwurzel stands first and in a reasonably rich, well-prepared soil very large yields can be secured. Carrots, parsnips and turnips can be used to a good advantage. In growing for stock the larger coarse varieties should be selected, and the preparation of the soil for planting, the seeding and cultivating should all be done by using the team with the plow, harrow, drill and cultivator. All root crops thrive best in a deeply worked soil; plow deep and thorough and work into a good tilth before planting the seeds. The advantage in using the seed drill is that the seeds will be distributed more evenly in the rows and be covered at a more uniform depth. Use plenty of seed and after the plants come up well thin out leaving only one plant every six inches at least. One cause of failure to grow good crops is often on account of neglect to thin out. If a large growth is secured the plant must have room to grow. In a majority of cases, if the soil has been properly prepared before planting, the harrow can be used first in commencing the cultivation and then the cultivator, taking pains to work as close as possible to the plants, not only to kill out the weeds, but also to keep the soil mellow and induce a better growth. Try a quarter of an acre first, give good cultivation and feed out carefully and if the results are satisfactory a larger acreage can be planted next season.—Prairie Farmer.

**CHEAP GATE FASTENER.**

Its Inventor Considers It the Best Thing Ever Made.

I send you a sketch of a cheap and substantial gate fastener. Fig. 1 represents the gate shut. Fig. 2 is the fastener ready to attach to the gate. The dotted lines show the position of the lever when shoved back ready for opening. Fig. 3 is the wire which holds the top of the lever to the gate. E.

FIG. 1. FIG. 2. FIG. 3.

Figs. 1 and 2, is the wire in position. A, A, are the pieces or bolts that go into the mortises in the posts; they are fastened to the upright B, and this is attached to the lever D, by connecting piece C. It should be fastened by a bolt at each end, loose enough to turn easily as the lever is moved. The pieces A, A, work in mortises through the end bar of the gate (not represented properly by the engraver). This, with the bolt through the lower end of lever, and the wire, E, holds the device firmly in position.—J. A. Calhoun, in Ohio Farmer.

**Clover with Timothy.**

It is not as generally known as it should be that common red clover seed, to the measure of 5 per cent. of the whole, sown with timothy seed, will increase so much the growth of the grass. The yield over timothy sown by itself is from 20 to 25 percent. This fact is a practical endorsement of the new doctrine of vegetable nutrition, that nitrogenous plant food may be to some extent supplied by microbes, that in rich soils are developed on the roots of the leguminous plants, like clover, alfalfa, beans, peas, etc. It is said that nothing else, unless it be alfalfa, so much enriches the land on which it is sown, as the clover bean. This has been attributed to the deep roots of the plant and the long shading of the surface, favoring the formation of the nitrates, but under the light afforded by the discovery of the important part played by microscopic germs in the phenomena of plant nutrition, the old and former explanation must give place to the new.—N. Y. Tribune.

**Food Consumed by Horses.**

It is not the amount of food consumed, but that digested, which keeps the horse strong and plump. I put two quarts of stones the size of small hen eggs in one of my mangers lately. The horse did not digest them—in fact, he did not eat them, but he eats his oats more slowly now because he can't digest them fully. It is as easy for an animal to waste food by bolting it as to police it through a hole in the manger.—Farm Journal.

A LINGUISTIC TEST.

When a Man Can Get Mad in a Foreign Tongue as Easily as in His Own.

One frequently hears a man, or more commonly still, a woman, speak enthusiastically of some friend who knows French, or German, or Italian, or whatever language it may be, quite as well as English.

There is about one case in a hundred where the claim is substantiated. In the other ninety-nine cases a little investigation would show that the linguist in question does not possess by any means the same mastery of the foreign tongue as of his own English.

I saw this well illustrated the other night in a French restaurant, where a gentleman who has lived in Paris for a dozen years was dining with some friends. In the course of the meal he got very angry with the waiter for having served a *sole au vin blanc* instead of a *sole au gratin*. And his annoyance was out of all proportion to the enormity of the mistake made by the unfortunate garcon. The gentleman, whom I knew as ordinarily calm and self-possessed, grew red in the face, excited in gesture and loud in voice, although the fact of the matter was that the fish was almost as good with the wine sauce as if it had been served with cheese.

"Do you know why you got so angry with that fellow to-night?" I asked him later in the evening.

"Certainly I do," said he; "it was because he nearly spoiled my dinner with his ridiculous blunder."

"No," said I, "that is not the real reason. If you had been in an American restaurant you would not have got into such a rage over the same thing."

"And why not, pray?"

"Because in an American restaurant you would have spoken English, whereas to-night you were obliged to get angry in a foreign language. However excellent your French may be it did not allow you to dispose of the matter and of the waiter in a few quiet but crushing sentences, as you would have done in English. The waiter had you at a disadvantage, and that exasperated you."

At first my friend was disposed to argue the point, but finally became convinced that one of the crucial tests of a man's absolute perfection in a language is his ability to use it with the same coolness and deliberation as his own when he is under the influence of some strong emotion.

Another test is a man's ability to add or multiply, using the foreign names for the figures. Ask your friend who boasts that his French is as good as his English to add up a substantial column of figures with the *vingt* and *quarante* and *soixante* instead of the names he has been accustomed to, and nine times out of ten, or indeed oftener, you will find him unable to do it.

This speaking foreign languages as well as one's own is a much more difficult matter than certain Cook's tourists would have one believe.—N. Y. Herald.

**Too Suggestive.**

Tom Dickenharry—What do you think of the coat?

Jack Potter—Oh, it looks creditable.

Tom Dickenharry—Creditable, you say? I swear, Jack, you may mean well, but I'm blamed if I like your choice of words!—Judge.

**"August Flower"**

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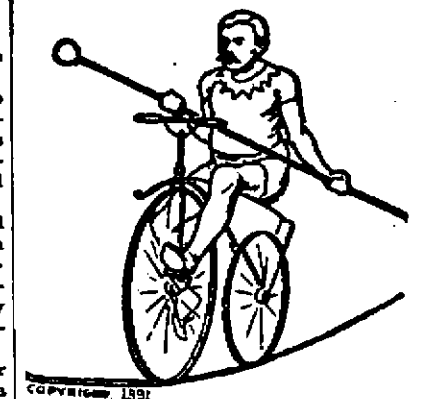
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**New Livery Stable.**  
C. H. Naylor has begun the erection of a livery barn 40x60 on his lot opposite the Fuller House. He has leased it to parties from away who will put in a good livery outfit next month.

**New Express Agent.**  
Chas. Guldner has been appointed agent for the United States Express Co. in this city in place of Harry Ashton. The appointment will give general satisfaction here. Mr. Guldner is thoroughly competent and reliable.

**The Famous Cigar.**  
A. Fiala has begun the manufacture of a new brand, which will be called "The Famous." It is a straight ten, and will be manufactured from excellent stock. Call for The Famous and enjoy a good smoke. 4w

Louis Stumppner is building H. Lewis' new stores on Brown street.

James Darrow, of the Allis Iron Works Milwaukee, was visiting friends in this city over Sunday.

Gid Clark has brought a new trotter to town. Gid has not yet shown the speed of the horse, but intimates that it is sufficient.

Alex. Sutton has commenced the erection of a store building on one of his lots near the Soo depot. It will be a two-story frame structure, and will be occupied by a store or saloon.

Irv. Anderson was at Eagle River over Sunday. He will move his family here next month, having decided to buy a place and settle here for good.

A reading room has been opened in the Baptist church by the young men's union. It is open every evening, and the promoters hope that the opportunity for young men to pass the evenings pleasantly and profitably will be improved.

Agent Chambers, of the Soo Line, has decided to remain here permanently, a fact which will be learned with pleasure by shippers. The company acceded to his demand for more pay and proper help or an acceptance of his resignation.

### DEMOCRATIC SPLIT.

Trouble in the Bourbon Camp Over the New Speaker.

The idea of contesting the validity of Gov. Hill's seat in the senate does not originate with the republicans. It comes from democratic sources and indicates an uncompromising war between the two factions of the New York democracy.

A democratic senator, one of the best lawyers in the senate, is authority for the statement that the precedents are all against Hill and that the seat to which he was elected is practically vacant.

"It is argued," says a special from Washington, "that if a senator-elect can continue to fill another office for a year and leave his seat vacant after the assembling of the senate, he can do the same thing for two or five years and thus leave his state without representation and (it might be) the senate without a quorum." This of course might be destructive of the theory of representative government and the question thus becomes a very important one.

But apart from the question of public policy, this incident is another indication that the struggle between the rival factions in New York cannot be longer hidden or postponed. The action of Speaker Crisp is nothing less than a direct insult and affront to the friends of Mr. Cleveland. In the slang of the day it is a bold attempt to "turn the ex-president down" and scatter his forces to the four winds. The direct and outspoken views of Cleveland are to be succeeded by the old democratic tactics, which consists in straddling all controversial questions, of being for protection in the tariff states, for free trade in the "revenue reform" states, and flat money or sound currency wherever these respective theories are most popular. In short the democratic party, or that portion of it now on top, is frightened and badly frightened. It sees the protective principle gaining ground all over the union and it will not be surprising if it comes forward at the next national convention claiming to be the original Jacob of protection itself. It has fought every advance in popular government for forty years and has invariably come forward after the victory was won and claimed to have always thought so. Now that the principle of protection is proving a success, we can look for the same old trick with Hill and Gorman carrying the flag.—Minneapolis Tribune

### A SELFISH BARGAIN.

Everything to be Disregarded But the Success of Party.

Ex-Gov. Hill, in his recent bid for the democratic nomination for president, expressed the opinion that the wisest course for the democrats to pursue was only to pass such bills in the democratic house this winter as "will cost the republican party final overthrow in the next congressional and presidential elections." In other words, the popular branch of congress is to be managed as a political machine entirely, for the benefit of a political party. Nothing is to be done this winter, unless it will injure the republican party. Every measure that comes up for consideration is to be scrutinized with regard to its political effect. Financial matters, the tariff, legislation affecting the courts, the army and navy, and our intercourse with other nations, must be all considered from a narrow, partisan standpoint. If a proposed act will injure the republican party it will be passed and the administration will be blamed for it; or, if it is thought

that its defeat will make democratic capital, it will be passed in the house and sent to the senate to make the republican party responsible for defeating it. Traps and mines are to be set and sprung; the time of men, supposed to be statesmen, will be devoted to a series of plots and counter-plots; a chaos of complications, a warfare of cabals, is to be inaugurated. Principles are to be thrown to the winds and the government to be left to take care of itself to allow free scope to the democratic lust for office. As in the heat of a fiercely-fought battle, when law and all questions of right are suspended and every energy is bent upon taking life, so in this fight for power every democratic congressman is to sink his convictions of duty to his constituents, to disregard all claims of statesmanship, to scheme and plot solely to gain some advantage over his political opponents. This is modern democracy. This is the doctrine upon which the south has been made solid, northern states made democratic by gerrymanders, and the senate of New York stolen.

In the event of political success for the democracy in this nation, what then? The same unscrupulous work to perpetuate the party in power. To maintain democratic supremacy will be the sole rule of action. Four new states will be carved out of Texas to make room for eight more democrats in the United States senate, more democrats in the house of representative, and in the electoral college. It is not to be supposed that the democratic managers who have suppressed free speech and free elections in the south, while gerrymandering and Michiganizing states in the north, will scruple at any job on account of its partisan unfairness. They have never yet manifested a regard for anything above political expediency. Considerations of that nature have no place in their party warfare. Every pernicious doctrine that ever cursed this nation was conceived by democratic leaders purely in the interest of their party. Andrew Jackson gave to the country the base principle that "to the victors belong the spoils," thus making elections a grand scramble for plunder instead of a contest for the triumph of principle. Jackson, like Hill, saw nothing in politics but a fight for power, and he believed the spoils doctrine the best means of injuring the opposition. John C. Calhoun, at a time when some of the southern states were seriously considering the abolition of slavery, conceived the idea of uniting the south upon the principle that slavery was a divine institution, and, with the aid of the democracy of the north, succeeded in making this opinion a ruling force in the nation. He, like Hill, was impelled by the sole motive of doing what he thought would most injure his political opponents. The same vile influence predominated among the men from 1850 to '60 who protested that the election of a republican president like Abraham Lincoln would be a sectional outrage upon the south. But the people have always finally risen superior to these unprincipled party muckshifts. It has been found that the man who attempts to hood-wink and mislead the American people undertakes a mighty big task. They are too many, and there is too much intelligence among them. Wrong can never achieve a final triumph in this country as long as right is left free to combat it. Against the south, made solid by crime; Tammany, united by the love of plunder; the liquor interests, combined by the promise of a free whisky traffic; we place the intelligence of masses made solid by the power of free schools, the enlightened press and a Christian pulpit, and we have an abiding confidence in their ability to win.—Cleveland Leader.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

As a result of the fight between the tariff smashers and the tariff tinkers it is probable that the tariff will escape unharmed.—Chicago Journal.

The democrats seem much more anxious than the republicans that Mr. Blaine shall "declare" himself. The republicans are satisfied to have him saw wood and say nothing.—Toledo Blade.

"The Mills organs tell us: 'Mills is plucky.' Crisp organs as pointedly assert: 'Crisp is plucky.' But just wait till Tammany snaps the lash, and see the team buckle down and pull. There is but one supreme democratic boss.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

One of the jibbos has confessed that the mugwumps made a mistake when they went to the democratic party supposing that their leaven would leaven the whole lump of democracy. The democrats seven years ago were glad to get the votes of the holy mugwumps, but they have not shown their gratitude by letting the mugwumps run the party.—Iowa State Register.

Grover Cleveland has fought his fight for Mills, tariff reform and Cleveland, and thrown his mighty avoirdupois against Hill, Crisp and free silver coinage. He has emerged woefully whipped. The Hill-Crisp-Gorman-Springer Zollverein, commanding the united forces of Tammany, the south and the conservative democracy of the manufacturing north, clearly has Congress and the democratic machine by the neck and breeches. So patent has the situation become, that even Cleveland's strongest political friends are hedging and paving the way for the ponderous prophet's retirement.—Minneapolis Tribune.

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Default having been made in the payment of the sum of five hundred thirty-eight and 15-100 dollars (\$538.15) claimed to be due on the date of this notice for principal and interest, upon a certain real estate mortgage executed on the 31st day of April, A. D. 1890, by John Eastberg and Annie Eastberg, his wife, mortgagors to R. E. Dimick, mortgagee, which said mortgage contains a power of sale and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Oneida county, Wisconsin, on the 9th day of April 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M., in Volume 2 of Mortgages on page 103, and no action at law or otherwise having been commenced to recover the amount secured by said mortgage, and the power of sale aforesaid having become operative by reason of the said default.

Now, notice is hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to the statute in such case provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the land and premises therein described as follows, viz: Lot number Fourteen (14) in Block number Ten (10) of S. W. Alban's Addition to the Village of Rhinelander, Oneida county, Wisconsin, will be sold at public auction, by the sheriff of Oneida county, Wisconsin, on the 21st day of May 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the First National Bank in the Village of Rhinelander in said county of Oneida and state of Wisconsin, for the purpose of satisfying the amount due on said mortgage as aforesaid with collection fees and costs of sale.

Dated April 7, 1892. R. E. DIMICK, Mortgagee.

MILLER & MCCORMICK, Attys. for Mortgagee.

Apr 7-6w7t may 19

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